



A COMMUNITY SERVICE GROUP
HOW VOLUNTEERS CAN HELP PRISONERS
STORY OF LONDON COMMUNITY FUND
NEXT STEPS TOWARD SOCIAL SECURITY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1958
VOL. XXXIV, No. 3

• CANADIAN WELFARE



YOUR GIFT HELPS CHILDREN LIKE THESE

40 CENTS

FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

"We Have Travelled a Long Way" is the title of a report by Dora Wilensky of the Jewish Family and Child Service, Toronto. Tracing the evolution of the agency, Miss Wilensky's story goes back, as does the history of most social agencies, to beginnings that now sound quaint but were not at all quaint in their times:

"Although the Jewish Family and Child Service, as such, was established as late as 1943 some of its services were rooted in the last quarter of the 19th century.

"The first available record of organized help to families dates back to 1876 with the Ladies' Benevolent Fund reporting for that year assistance to 80 cases at a total cost of \$200.05, with an administrative expense of \$4.25.

"Between 1876 and 1917 many organizations followed, their purpose being to help the poor, the sick and unfortunate. For example, the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society (at the turn of the century) was set up to counteract the missionary activities amongst Jews; the Ladies' Maternity Aid Society (1908-1948) 'gave comfort to mothers and babies, supplemented the diet of undernourished children, placed children for adoption'. Later followed the Mothers' and Babes' Rest Home, more Ladies' Aid and Benevolent Societies (1911), Jewish Girls' Club (1909) to raise the morale of the girls; and the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Society (1914)."

The mainspring of benevolence was a time-honoured principle: "The motive in helping stemmed from the ancient and ongoing tradition of

Jewish charity — the responsibility of one Jew to help another."

But some principles, as often happens, were for the time being lost: "Unfortunately, one of the finest traditional principles of Jewish charity which was often overlooked and could not be protected in those organizations was that of confidentiality or the anonymity of the giver and receiver."

Human beings are forgetful, which is why experience is not always the best teacher and why people need written history to correct remembered experience. It is good that the history of Canadian social institutions is beginning to be written to remind us of what we have forgotten, and sometimes lost, of things that should be remembered. This is why we call attention to Dora Wilensky's little historical report, and why we are publishing in this issue Orlo Miller's article on the history of charitable giving in London, Ontario. • • •

The chairman of Canadian Welfare's Editorial Board, Mrs. John Bird ("Anne Francis" of radio and TV) has gone to Germany for several weeks, at the invitation of the German Government, to gather material for articles and radio talks. She is particularly interested in making observations about prisons and about how working women live, and we look forward to hearing her impressions when she gets back. We can be sure they will be no fine large generalities. Mrs. Bird is far too good a journalist for that. She will tell what *she* saw and heard and let it go at that. • • •

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WELFARE

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Signed articles which appear in CANADIAN WELFARE should be regarded as expressing the opinion of the writer, and not necessarily the point of view of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council.

FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK...

Continued from inside front cover

Government reports are for everybody to read. A most platitudinous and unnecessary remark in a democracy, one would think, and yet how many of us never get inside those dignified covers. Well, the covers aren't the tiresome dust-attracting blue they used to be, and we've lost that one excuse for applying "dry-as-dust" to the annual reports of government agencies. In fact the Canada Council's First Annual Report is quite pretty. Inside it there are answers to the questions you and I have asked, or been asked, about "what's a government got to do with art anyway?" To be sure the Council is not just for the arts, although "arts" is the only expression of the trio, "arts, humanities and social sciences", that is defined in the Canada Council Act, and the Report has an interesting note on definitions of the three terms. But read it. It's good reading if you *really* want an answer to that pugnacious but nonetheless fair question, and it may also start some thinking about the quality of the leisure that we're all supposed to be getting any day now and that

we're warned may be a menace if we don't learn to use it properly. • • •

A few days ago we had a letter from a young man travelling without much money across a European country whose language he didn't know. His adventures were the kind it's fun to tell about later but no fun at all at the time. The simplest purchase became a formidable problem; announcements about trains in railway stations were almost incomprehensible; there were no lodgings to be found at a price he could pay.

He wandered around the streets and dozed on benches to pass the hours, lonely, weary and, at times, panicky — until he encountered one or two friendly people who spoke a little English. These people didn't help him in any material way: all they did was break the tension of strangeness, and that was enough.

A common experience to be sure: everyone has had it some time in some shape or degree. Why, then, can't we, singly and in our organized groups, put ourselves more imaginatively in the place of the immigrant who is intensely lonely, weary and, too often, frightened?

M. M. K.

GRADUATE CASEWORKER for minimum load of marital and parent-child counselling; good professional and cultural environment. For further information write to F. C. Promoli, Executive Director, Family Service Bureau of Windsor, 1410 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

CORRECTION

In our June 15 issue we made an unfortunate error in the list of united community campaign results. The little symbol "U" against the line for **Fort William**, signifying that the Red Cross was joined in the campaign, should not have been there. The Red Cross conducts a separate campaign in Fort William.

SOCIAL SECURITY NEXT STEPS

EDITORIAL

The adoption of the policy statement on *Social Security for Canada* last June by the membership of the Canadian Welfare Council put many wheels in motion. First came the printing: 7,000 copies were ordered. Next was distribution: 3,000 have gone already to Council members, federal and provincial legislators, and other interested groups. Now we are moving into a third phase — implementation.

To have a document such as *Social Security for Canada* adopted in the full sense — that is, implemented — is a complicated and prolonged task, which can be accomplished only through action toward agreed-upon objectives and a sharing of responsibility by many groups.

The policy statement places responsibility upon all levels of government and many non-government organizations. Our first objective is to see that the statement is carefully studied by such bodies. A delegation from the Council has already met with members of the federal Cabinet. The document is in the hands of all provincial premiers, and Council representatives will be seeking interviews with provincial governments. Plans are well advanced for two-day conferences of member organizations of the Council and other interested groups in all parts of the country, to seek their support not only in approaching governments but also in examining their own services in the light of certain of the recommendations.

Why so much effort invested in the implementation of a statement whose recommendations are clearly directed to appropriate authorities? Simply because governments in particular need to know what kind of support lies behind any important recommendation made to them, regardless of the thoughtful study it may have had before presentation. The Council believes it now has a responsibility to get support beyond the limits of its own membership for the recommendations enunciated in the policy statement.

Then, too, there are some major difficulties to be faced in the implementation of the recommendations on which the Council has reached agreement. The recommendations call for increased investment in social security for the Canadian people at a time when some thoughtful people are asking, "How much can we afford?" This question requires examination. But we must take into account what is already being spent on social security by individuals, groups and governments to provide piecemeal protection against certain economic hazards that are common to all Canadians.

We must also deal with the myth that social security programs are dangerous because they provide people with "something for nothing." Social security provides no free benefits. It simply makes it possible to estimate in advance and share the costs of protecting ourselves against

social disaster such as extensive unemployment, disablement and destitution.

The policy statement shows that there are some obvious gaps that must be filled if Canadians are to be protected adequately and equitably. One of the most obvious of these is the residence qualifications for many social and welfare programs. Another is the lack of survivors' benefits in most parts of Canada. Study needs to be given to the means by which we provide public assistance. The Canadian social welfare structure has grown up on a categorical basis with legislation providing for old age assistance, blind persons' allowances, mothers' allowances, and so one. The Council believes we now have reached the point where public opinion will support the provision of financial assistance to persons in need regardless of the reason for such need.

The publication of *Social Security for Canada* is only a beginning. It will achieve its major objective if it stimulates government and non-government organizations to give further study to the complex social, financial and administrative aspects of our social security needs and present programs, and if it provides the focus — as we believe it does — for a re-examination of attitudes toward social welfare as part of Canadian life.

PENAL PROGRESS

EDITORIAL

Two recent developments have given clear indication that the *Report of the Committee to Inquire into the Principles and Procedures Followed in the Remission service of the Department of Justice of Canada* (the "Fauteux Report") is now to be acted upon.

The new Parole Act passed by the House of Commons on August 18, and by the Senate on August 21, establishes a national parole board along the lines recommended by the Fauteux Committee. The arrangement under the old legislation was that a minister of the Crown, acting in an exclusively administrative capacity, was the parole authority in Canada, and determined whether a particular ticket of leave would be granted. The Fauteux Committee, while it emphasized that it had no reason to believe political or other pressures influenced parole decisions, was firmly of the opinion that the parole authority should be a quasi judicial body, as it is under the new Act, whose provisions are summarized in "Across Canada" in this issue.

The second development was the announcement by the Minister of Justice that he had written the attorneys general of the provinces asking them to name a date within the month starting September 16 when they could come to Ottawa to discuss the broad recommendations of the Fauteux Report. This is a most welcome announcement.

The importance of these developments to the future of Canada's

correctional services cannot be too strongly stressed, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Davie Fulton, should be thanked for taking such vigorous action in following up on the Fauteux recommendations.

EDITORIAL

COMMUNITY FUND CAMPAIGNS

Community funds have girded themselves with good cheer for an all-out effort this fall to provide funds for more than 1300 member agencies in 85 Canadian cities and towns. There are signs that the business recession may be relenting; and employment has improved. But whatever the immediate economic future, these campaigns will ask everyone to sacrifice for the sake of the whole community.

Realizing that people of all ages, the troubled and the sick, are depending on them, the fund organizations have budgeted as carefully as possible to meet community needs within the ability of givers to support welfare services. Early in the year, they began the great job of recruiting campaign leaders and whole divisions of canvassers. Thousands of volunteers have pondered and acted. Soon an avalanche of workers, probably two hundred thousand in all, will rush down streets to seek the gifts which support so many causes.

The results of last year's united campaigns show beyond question that Canadians are generous. Despite the backsliding of the economy, companies and individuals gave \$25,500,000 — two million dollars more than they had given the year before.

We believe that in this wealthy country corporations and individuals can and will give this year about \$27,000,000, the total of the 85 community fund objectives. Corporations will give because their contributions are a buttress to private initiative and an investment in a community whose well-being is closely related to their own. Individuals will give mainly because they want to help others, perhaps having in mind some story of courage and transformation — made possible by previous gifts — which lightens their spirits as they face the routine and mystery of their own lives.

THE UNITED WAY SHOW

Sunday Evening, October 5

A coast-to-coast hour-long television show
from Vancouver

Sponsored and produced by CBC

Famous entertainers support the community fund drives
which will be in full swing

See your TV schedule for hour of program

1845 DISASTER DRIVE

by ORLO MILLER

The London Free Press devoted several full pages in its April 10, 1958, issue to a report of the city's 1957 United Appeal. Included was this article by the assistant director of United Community Services of Greater London—Ontario of course—which the Free Press has kindly allowed us to reprint. How many other community funds in Canada have had a similarly turbulent and interesting life story, paralleling the ups and downs of the community itself? Mr. Miller, a native Londoner, is particularly interested in history, and one of his larger works was *A Century of Western Ontario* published by Ryerson in 1949.

THE first campaign for charitable funds in London's history was a "disaster campaign." In April 1845, a great fire wiped out more than 300 buildings in the business section of the town at a loss in excess of £300,000 (\$1,200,000). A "fire relief fund" was established to which contributions were received, not only from the people of London, but from communities throughout the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe.

No final accounting of this fund can now be located, but from surviving records it is apparent that more than £150,000 was subscribed or more than the total amount subscribed in London's 1957 United Appeal campaign.

This great disaster awakened the people of London to the needs of the less fortunate among them and led directly to the establishment, in 1846, of the London Benevolent Society.

This was the first truly local charity and the campaign for funds which the society instituted was London's first

co-operative fund-raising venture. The drive yielded £46 (\$184) for the relief of the poor, the sick and the hungry.

At the end of the first year's operations, the society's treasurer, Charles Monsarrat, a pioneer bank manager, reported:

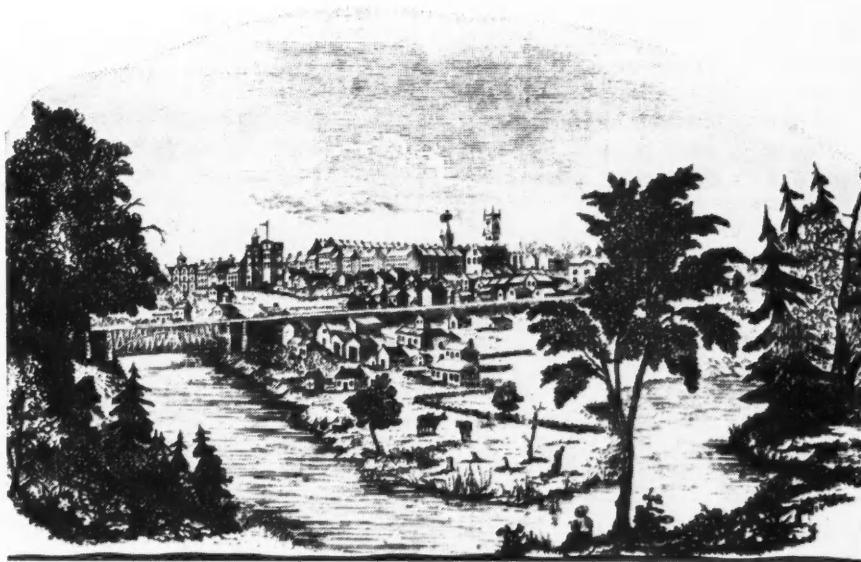
"During the year just ended, no less than 40 families and individuals have been relieved, in amounts of money or value varying from 2s 6d. to £3. The greatest number of cases have been urgent and severe, while many have belonged to that unobtrusive class which shuns observation and which, unless sought out, might perish in secret. Some have been cases of sickness induced by cold and hunger; or of disease, arresting the diligent hand and exposing the sufferers, for the time being, to poverty and want. The widow and fatherless also have been of the number, enduring the privation which the husband and parent might have supplied."

Funds Exhausted

In similar flowery terms the report goes on to reveal the bad news. The Society's funds were exhausted—an additional appeal must be made to the 4,000 residents of London.

Mr. Monsarrat warned subscribers that the impending arrival of thousands of poor Irish immigrants would make grave demands on the town's charitable facilities, and ended on a highly optimistic note:

"This is an emergency for which most other places are making provisions; and the committee feels assured that London will not fall short of any, either in the sincerity of its commiseration, or the extent of its liberality."



LONDON IN 1852

The solid group of brick buildings in the centre represents the area devastated by the great fire of 1845 which led to the first major fund drive in London's history. All the buildings destroyed were wooden and they were replaced by the brick structures shown here.

The warning was prophetic. The summer of 1847 brought a tremendous influx of immigrants from famine-stricken Ireland. With them came the dreaded "ship-fever". Thousands died and the following fall and winter enormous demands were made on little societies such as the London "benevolent fund for the relief of the sick and indigent".

Some government aid was given to municipalities during this and subsequent periods of mass immigration, but it was in the main confined to the erection of immigrant sheds for the reception of the newcomers and shed-like "pest houses" for the treatment of the sick.

One of London's early chief magistrates, Dr. Hiram Davis Lee, president of the village board of police, died in

1847 of fever contracted while treating sick and dying immigrants in London's market square "hospital".

"Relief Committee"

With the coming of the railway in 1853, London's prosperity, population and social problems increased by great leaps. In a time of boom economy, one of the first acts of London's first city council, in 1855, was to establish a "relief committee". This committee had the responsibility of distributing cash relief and administering the affairs of the City Hospital, located on Hamilton Road.

The committee was formed just in time. A severe financial depression lasting from 1857 to 1859 in short order completely exhausted the substantial amount city council had set

aside. The city's economy was driven to its knees, with 75 per cent of its industries and businesses going into bankruptcy or surviving only by the most drastic financial measures.

The social resources of the community were completely exhausted by the enormous drain. Every church in the city, every fraternal organization, set up soup kitchens and relief funds—and still could not meet the needs. In spite of the frantic efforts of the city's humanitarians, there is at least one recorded case of death on London's streets—from starvation.

Various incompletely recorded attempts were made in succeeding decades to meet the growing problems of social welfare in the community by co-ordinated effort, but none of them seem to have survived any length of time. The trend rather was to the establishment of individual agencies to treat specific social problems. To this period belong the formation of societies to care for the aged, the sick, the insane and orphaned children.

It was not until 1894 that the earlier principle of co-ordinated relief was re-established in London on anything like a permanent basis. The Charity Organization Society, founded in that year, was the logical descendant of the London Benevolent Society—but with a difference.

New Ideas Born

The conception of "charity" had changed greatly in the half century since Mr. Monsarrat made his first report. Pioneer social workers were leaving the imprint of their thinking on community attitudes towards community social problems. In the first constitution of the Charity Organization Society, printed by A. Talbot & Company in 1896, the distinction between the old and the new idea of charity is made clear:

"The time has come for every city and town to organize its charitable energies. The simple, old-fashioned ways of charity will no longer work. Gratuitous relief fosters thriftlessness, indolence and blamable inefficiency, lessening self-respect, self-reliance. While a kindly impulse may prompt you to give relief, your duty to the family requires you to consider their moral good, and not the gratification of your own emotions. Relief is easy to give. Permanent improvement is slow and hard to effect. The root idea of the old charity has been to help the poor, i.e., for us to help them and it has failed. The root idea of the new charity is that the poor must help themselves and learn to rely on themselves; and it succeeds."

Very much more recently, the same thought has been expressed in fewer words:

"When we speak of helping people today, we do not mean a charity that maintains them in their plight, but a wisdom that leads them out of it and strengthens them against relapse."

The basic object of the Charity Organization Society, as set out in this pamphlet could, with very little re-wording, explain the modern objects of London's brand-new United Community Services:

"To be a centre of intercommunication between the various churches and charitable agencies in this city, to foster harmonious co-operation between them, and to check the evils of over-lapping of relief."

History Repeated

So far indeed, has history repeated itself in this field that the method of collecting funds for the work of this pioneer organization bears a remarkable resemblance to a device first used in modern times in the United Appeal campaign of 1956. Distributed in vari-

ous public places throughout the city in 1896 were "savings banks" where all sums of "one cent and upwards" could be deposited. The savings banks were obviously the horse-and-buggy era version of the cardboard United Appeal "Sugar Bowls" distributed to London homes in the last two United Appeal campaigns.

Probably one of the most significant steps taken by the C.O.S., however, was the hiring of a professional staff person to act as secretary and consultant.

This first appointee was Joseph Sanders who in 1894 became simultaneously secretary of the C.O.S. and agent of the also newly-formed Children's Aid Society. Offices of both societies were in the old city hall on Richmond street, now the Royal Bank Building.

Meanwhile, with the formation of still more specialized societies and charitable groups, the work of the Charity Organization Society was overtaken by progress. Many of the new groups remained outside the old structure and the old bugaboo of overlapping developed again.

A meeting was held in the Institute of Public Health, South Street, at the call of the Charity Organization Society on December 8, 1913, to deal with this problem. Fifty delegates representing, according to the Free Press, "practically all societies in London interested in charitable, public health and social work" agreed there was overlapping. They agreed also to co-ordinate their activities for greater efficiency. A committee was set up under the chairmanship of E. R. Dennis, of the Board of Education, to draft a constitution.

Among the organizations participating at the meeting were several which are now members of London's United Appeal: The Salvation Army, Chil-

dren's Aid Society, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Victorian Order of Nurses, St. John Ambulance and the Victoria Hospital Social Service Department.

Organization Expanded

Early the following year, a second public meeting was held at which a constitution was adopted and a name selected. The new name—the Charity Organization Society. In other words, the old organization merely expanded itself to take in the more recently-formed specialist societies.

From that time onward, under a variety of names and through several periods of declining fortunes, there has always been a body serving to co-ordinate social health, welfare and recreational work in London. Its direct, modern descendant is the United Community Services of Greater London.

The years during the First World War brought an intensification of social problems and a sharply-increased need for money to meet them. Funds were required to assist organizations doing war work, such as the Canadian and British Red Cross Societies, the Salvation Army and the Y.M.C.A., and also for those working on the "home front". A patriotic fund or "war chest" was set up, approximating in its budgeting methods the modern community fund.

With the coming of peace the home front problems stood out again in sharp relief. The city of Rochester, N.Y., made the switch from war to postwar needs by changing the name of its "war chest" to "community chest" and the modern community fund was born.

Familiar Organizations

London adopted the ideas pioneered by Rochester but not the name. The first community fund in the modern sense in London's history was called

the United Welfare Fund Association. Its first campaign, in 1920, raised a surprisingly large amount—\$137,681.

The organizations participating in this first community fund strike a familiar note. They were: Child Welfare Association, Protestant Orphanage, London Health Association (Byron Sanatorium), Women's Sanatorium Aid, Salvation Army, Social Service Council, Victorian Order of Nurses, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Children's Aid Society, Day Nursery, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Mount Hope Home and St. Joseph's Orphanage.

In addition to \$105,650 in operating revenue, the drive sought \$35,500 in capital funds for the aid of the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A. and the Salvation Army. (Today's United Appeal canvasses only for operating deficits, not for capital expenditures).

The slogans of the 1921-22 campaign will be completely familiar to the donors and campaign workers of today—"Fifteen Campaigns in One," "Everybody Give Something," "Give Once But Give Enough," "Make Monthly Payments".

These were the first fund campaigns to incorporate the principle of budgeting, a financial safety device developed in Cleveland in 1913. A campaign booklet assures donors that: "The existence of a budget committee, composed of the city's most prominent financial men, whose integrity is unquestioned, provides assurance to the giver that no more money will be raised than is actually required. Giving is thus centralized, systemized and made intelligent. Each subscriber to the fund knows that every dollar he subscribes will be carefully accounted for and expended to the best advantage."

Thus something new was added—a way to assure the use of the com-

munity's best financial brains to assist the community's best social work skills in meeting all the problems of the entire city; to see that the money went where it was most needed. This technique once developed in London has never been allowed to lapse in the work of the United Welfare Fund and its successor organizations.

Latest Metamorphoses

In 1924 the co-ordinating function of the old Charity Organization Society was revived with the establishment of the London Social Service Federation. The purpose was the often-expressed one of co-operation among social agencies for greater efficiency.

Meanwhile, the fund-raisers were in trouble. Somewhere along the line, the United Welfare Fund fell on evil days. The annual campaign, after some initial successes, began to fail with rather monotonous regularity. The crisis was reached in 1926, when the campaign of that year failed to reach its target by so wide a margin the organization was compelled to appeal to the city council for funds to enable the member agencies to continue operating.

This situation led the following year, to a unique proposal which was adopted. An over-all financial target of \$110,000 was set. Of this amount city council agreed to provide \$55,000 out of tax money, with the United Welfare Fund assuming responsibility for raising the remaining half by general public subscription. An additional feature envisaged the establishment of a welfare foundation of at least \$5,000,000, to be subscribed over a period of years through bequests and endowments from wealthy citizens. No record has been found of the implementation of this latter plan.

The 1927 drive seems to have been successful, but the future of its suc-

cessors is still wrapped in considerable obscurity, in spite of intensive research. The United Welfare Fund Association seems to have persisted through the late 1920's and early 1930's with its annual campaign for funds going under a variety of names and having but indifferent success.

The years of the Great Depression brought the necessity for concerted community effort in this field sharply into focus once more. The immediacy of the problem was tragically brought home to Londoners with the Thames River flood of 1937, and the best minds of the community went to work to prepare a solution.

At the request of the London Council of Social Agencies, a survey of the city was made by the Canadian Welfare Council. The survey dealt with "Problems in Relief and Community

Welfare in London" and the conclusion was that the city desperately needed a strong Community Chest organization. As a first necessity, however, the survey stressed the need of a strong family agency as forerunner to the formation of a Community Chest. The Council of Social Agencies acted immediately on the report and, in January, 1938, appointed the first board of the newly-organized Family Service Bureau.

Finally, at a meeting of the London Council of Social Agencies held in January, 1939, a decision was made to initiate a new Community Chest under the strongest leadership the community could provide.

From that time, there has been no interruption in the course of fund-raising and planning in this community.

MURIEL FRITH MEMORIAL FUND

Muriel Frith, who died last May, had been executive director of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society from 1942 to 1954, and her friends wish to commemorate her outstanding work for the care and protection of children in the Province of Manitoba. They are setting up a fund to establish a scholarship in the Manitoba School of Social Work to be awarded each year "to a student who on completion of his or her first year shows promises of making a good contribution to the field of social work."

Friends who wish to contribute may send cheques, designated for the Muriel Frith Memorial Fund, to the Winnipeg Foundation, 801 Childs Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Social Work

by FRANCES ARBOUR

This article was written by a Grade 10 student at Prince George High School. It was originally intended for the "Social Workers in Social Welfare" issue (March 15, 1958) but we ran out of space. Miss Arbour has obviously done her background reading. We wish her well in her chosen profession.

THE social worker plays a very vital role in giving prompt assistance to those in need and in providing the "helping hand" necessary to restore them to their rightful independence as soon as possible. It is a work which calls for maturity, sympathetic understanding, and realism. Social work is to help the individual help himself and to give immediate aid to the unfortunate and to all others a neighbourly helping hand.

Material aid alone, in Social Work could never solve completely the problems of those needing help; as a result the social worker's job has become more "A Friend at the Door".

The qualities that make a good Social Worker are;

- (a) A warm interest in people of all kinds, ages, races, and creeds.
- (b) Faith in human beings; everybody has inner strength and most people can change.
- (c) Ability to follow through; a Social Worker should be hard to discourage and always resourceful in seeking new ways to help people.
- (d) Ability to work with others; a Social Worker should be able to get along with his co-workers and take criticism when a person flares up.
- (e) A happy life experience; the capacity to relate positively to

people is developed out of one's own past experiences and relationships.

- (f) Intelligence, being concerned about the whys of human nature, keeping posted on the day's news, ability for taking responsibility for important decisions, and picking out key facts out of stacks of data.
- (g) A broad perspective, caring about world and state affairs and relationships, and having the gumption to work for such things as better housing, health services, schools, and better wages.
- (h) A cheerful disposition is essential.

These are the makings of an excellent Social Worker, which it is my sincere ambition to acquire.

The educational requirements to become a qualified social worker:

You should first of all obtain an Arts degree from a University, then go to a School of Social Work. After two years, you will obtain the degree of Master of Social Work. In your undergraduate work you should plan to take some courses in Sociology, Psychology, Economics, History and Political Science.

The professional training of the Social Worker is designed to help him understand people and the causes of

their problems through a scientific knowledge of human behaviour and society. He learns not only how to counsel and when to keep quiet but, equally important, how to free a person to move ahead on his own.

The organization to formulate a sound philosophy and an effective program of Social Work education is the Council on Social Work Education.

As a Social Worker:

- (1) You would be helping to make democracy work.
- (2) You would be part of an agency that deals fairly with all kinds of people in all walks of life.
- (3) You would be working in the cause of social and economic progress.
- (4) You would be fighting unhappiness, loneliness and deprivation and making it possible for more people to live happy, useful lives, each day bringing new opportunities for service.

The fields of Social Work I would like to go into are, working with the



Juvenile Courts and Children's Agencies. Being able to help teenagers help themselves and children has always appealed to me. Doing this I know I will have the most exciting and satisfying work in the world by helping others.

YWCA AND WORLD PEACE

"Peace is given by God's forgiveness and reconciliation. Because Christians know the power of that peace given through their Lord Jesus Christ, it is in obedience to Him that they love their fellow men and must struggle for peace and international relationships."

This is the opening of a **Statement of World YWCA Policy in Regard to World Peace**, drawn up two years ago by a group representative of fourteen different countries, adopted a few months ago by the YWCA of Canada, and now available for study and discussion by national organizations and local groups.

The Statement sets forth what the YWCA believes to be necessary efforts for Christians to make as an expression of their love for their fellow men. Copies of the document may be obtained without charge from:

**The Young Women's Christian Association
571 Jarvis Street
Toronto 5, Ontario**

Letters TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I feel I should write you regarding the March 15 issue of **CANADIAN WELFARE** and commend you for the leadership you have given in having this special issue published.

There is all too little said about Social Workers and Social Welfare and I sincerely believe that this publication will go a long way in helping to interpret social work to Council members and also to agency board members. I have ordered twenty-five copies of the special issue for distribution to our Board Members and am recommending to the other eleven Societies in the Province that they do similarly.

Once again, as a social worker and executive director in an agency, I repeat that the publication should prove an asset in interpretation. As a member of the Board of Governors, my sincere thanks to you and the various contributors for making the special issue available with the skill and feeling which has been evident through each page.

M. T. BLUE

Children's Aid Society
Halifax

To the Editor:

Much of the article "Attitudes of Young People Today" by E. I. Signori in June 15 issue seems based on the proposition that responsible adulthood is or is not achieved because of the approach used by parents, educators, theologians, and others concerned with the upbringing of the young. It would appear that marital breakdown,

delinquency, and value violations are prevented by marriage counselling clinics, parental consistency, and renovated religion.

There is a hint within the article that Professor Signori recognizes the incompleteness of such a conception. I wish, however, he had elaborated upon his reservation that "a complex pattern of social determinants produces these changes and the means for controlling them may often lie beyond the power of either parents or young people themselves. . . ."

What are these social determinants? Surely working mothers and decreasing parental contact with children are not the only significant social determinants. And if the determinants cannot be controlled by parents and young people, who can control them or how can they be controlled?

These are fundamental questions that seldom receive more than perfunctory acknowledgment. Until they are given the attention they deserve, the social sciences will continue to talk prevention but practise cure.

I thought description of attitudes suffered from a lack of depth. I feel uneasy when I read a list of "seemingly undesirable traits". It makes me think of fire and brimstone and original sin. It seems to separate the juvenile and his behaviour from the adult world and the social determinants mentioned in the article. Surely support can be found for the viewpoint that the attitudes and behaviour of the young are a reflection and symptomatic of the strengths and weaknesses of adults and the organizational form of our society.

I think further research support is needed for the article's suggestion that the last decade or so has seen an increase in juvenile impatience, opportunism, corner cutting, carelessness, shirking of responsibility, lack of effort, self-centredness, and "jumping the gun". These have been associated with youth for a long, long time. They are probably better explained by the age than the state of the juvenile.

I do not think I would be critical of Professor Signori's suggestion that young people violate "accepted moral and ethical standards". However, I would question if the adult world in its various aspects (political, business, inter-personal, etc.) *in practice* accepts the accepted moral and ethical standards.

More alarming to me than many of the attributes of the young listed by the writer are those discussed in a recent issue of *Scientific American*. On the basis of fifty public opinion samplings in the past seventeen years with each sample including over three thousand U.S. high school students, over sixty percent of teenagers are said to endorse police censorship of books, magazines, newspapers, radio, and television, and over fifty percent believe police third degree is justifiable and that people should be forced to testify against themselves.

The independent thinker is regarded as an "oddball" who can't fit in with the gang. Few would argue that to the extent these attitudes really do prevail among young people they mirror those of the adult world, but let us not blame it all on Mom and Dad—the other social determinants deserve equal attention.

One last reservation. I think it would be difficult to validate the contention that "the imminence of national health and medical schemes has

tended to lessen the desire to undertake a rigorous course of studies such as medicine . . . "

I have obviously found Professor Signori's article thought-provoking and I am sure he would agree with many of my comments. Superficiality and, as a result, a seeming narrowness, are almost congenital limitations of a popular article (especially one in which the author is asked to deal with such a complex subject). Professor Signori was also hampered by the lack of Canadian research in this area.

There is a crying need for fact to be separated from fancy as far as the young, their attitudes and upbringing, are concerned. This is a challenge especially appropriate for social workers since much of our work and many of our ideas are founded upon unsupported and sometimes discredited theory—but I'm in danger of provoking another Letter to the Editor.

DAVID CRITCHLEY

Edmonton

To the Editor:

Kay Belanger's "From the Notebook of a Family Counsellor" is tops. Congratulations!

ELIZABETH LOOSLEY

Editor, *Food for Thought*
Toronto

To the Editor:

I just wanted to say how delighted I was with the review of my book, *Community Chest*, in CANADIAN WELFARE for May, 1958.

If you think fit, would you pass on to the reviewer my delight in an exceedingly fair, if not generous, review.

JOHN R. SEELEY

Alcoholism Research Foundation
Toronto

To the Editor:

... The third item I have to comment on is the recruiting issue ("Social Workers in Social Welfare", CANADIAN WELFARE, March 15, 1958). We have netted two mature people for in-service training from it: a university secretary (widow) who is the salt of the earth, and a B.A. (Oxon) who had been looking for a vocation he'd like and who had read that issue in the public library. We have used it to help other "nibblers" to make up their minds, and two have done so. The clerk-stenographer in one of our offices also read it, and the crazy things she *thought* social workers did now make good sense to her; result: improved service on her part.

MARTHA MOSCROP

B.C. Social Welfare Branch
Vancouver

To the Editor:

Kay Belanger's article, "From the Notebook of a Family Counsellor", in the June 15 issue of CANADIAN WELFARE, was a wonderful breath of fresh air. The way in which the profession of social work is presented should certainly overcome the feeling that social work is dull. I felt that it was an article full of compassion and vision, and I also particularly liked her point about the need for simplified language.

(MRS.) SHIRLEY CAMPBELL
Editor, Family Service *Highlights*
New York

To the Editor:

I would be obliged if you will kindly forward 18 copies of the book CANADIAN WELFARE at \$2.50 per annum each. They are for distribution to members of our Board of Directors.

JACKSON N. WILLIS
Executive Director
Edmonton Family Service Bureau

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A Community Service Group

by FLORENCE HUTNER

At this time of year, when campaigns to raise money for social services are so much in our minds, we may wonder about the people who are giving service freely and voluntarily. First we have to find them—although frequently they find themselves—and then we have to train them. Here is an account of how one organization does both. The author is executive vice-president of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto.

MANY young people today are like strangers and afraid in a world they never made, to paraphrase Housman. It was therefore refreshing when in 1952 two young men who had been active in the fund-raising program of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto came forward with the idea that the Welfare Fund should develop a program to enable young people to get acquainted with the Welfare Fund and its member agencies.

Their idea was that we should take the initiative in training young people for community service as volunteers and as members of boards and committees. They were not afraid of responsibility; they were seeking it. We agreed that the idea was praiseworthy, and considered various methods of implementing it.

The first step was a "Town Hall Meeting" to which all workers in the Young Men's Division of the campaign, their wives and friends, were invited. It was held in June, immediately following the campaign.

The meeting presented brief reports by the presidents of the major agencies of the Welfare Fund, followed by questions from the audience. At the end of the evening, a spontaneous resolution came forward for a more comprehensive program, and a committee was appointed to plan an entire

week-end for the discussion of community matters.

The Leadership Institute held over the Labour Day weekend in 1952 at Camp Northland saw the beginning of the Community Service Group of the United Jewish Welfare Fund. It has been followed by similar annual Institutes held at various camps from 1953 to 1957. The average attendance has been 40 young people between the ages of 21 and 35 years.

The programs have varied from year to year. Seminar discussions are held in the mornings and evenings, with afternoons left free for swimming, boating and other sports. After the evening sessions, camp fires and square dances round out the social program. The 1957 Institute was devoted to the problems of suburban living.

The Institutes have become an important part of the program of the Community Service Group, bringing new members to the Group, awakening interest in current community problems, and helping to formulate the year-round program.

In addition to the Institute, monthly meetings are held either at institutional or agency buildings or in private homes, for further discussions. The monthly meetings in 1957-58 were devoted to presentations by officers of

the YM-YWHA, the Jewish Vocational Service, the Jewish Home for the Aged, the Welfare Fund, the Social Planning Council and the United Community Fund of Greater Toronto.

Having adopted the slogan "Self-education for Community Participation", the Community Service Group has combined active community service with its educational program.

Adults Hold Back

Early in its organization, a meeting was convened with the executive officers of the local member agencies of the Welfare Fund to discuss the possibilities of volunteer service or membership on agency committees and boards for Community Service Group members who had definite, specific interests and who showed actual or potential abilities.

Some agencies welcomed the influx of "new blood". A few showed hesitations based on the youth of the members and their lack of orientation in the community. Others stated that they would prefer to have the members as observers for the first year, in order to make their own choice of candidates.

As a result of this meeting, a placement committee of the Group was appointed to meet periodically with agency executives, interview members of the Group who felt prepared and ready for agency experience, receive reports from both agency and members, and be responsible for this aspect of the Group's program.

But Youth Steams Ahead

During the past six years, over sixty young people have been placed in various capacities as volunteer workers and committee and board members, in such agencies as the United Jewish Welfare Fund, the Jewish Family and

Child Service, the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, the Jewish Vocational Service, the Jewish Home for the Aged, the Central Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society and others.

The present president of one of these agencies is a "graduate" of the Group; others are now found serving as chairmen of important committees and in key positions in the campaign organization of the United Jewish Appeal.

To be a member of the group has become a mark of distinction. During this past year, nominating committees preparing their recommendations for the coming season automatically asked for suggestions from the Placement Committee.

And Draws Strength to Itself

One of the few "rules" observed by the Group is that it is not an end in itself. New members are sought each year from young professional and business men (and their wives, if married) who have shown an interest in the community, and who are deemed to have intelligence, personality and educational background for community participation.

The contact made with new members is made by a member of the Group, and if an interest is shown, the prospective member is invited to a parlour meeting where the program of the Group is reviewed, to the Annual Institute, or to the first fall meeting.

The first two procedures have proven to be the most effective in arousing interest, since they provide opportunities for a social, relaxed atmosphere in which old and new members become acquainted and exchange ideas and experiences.

The average length of membership

is two years, during which the member attends Group meetings and may attend meetings of agencies as observer or as a member of a committee (and in some instances, of a board). By the end of the two-year term, interest and ability are usually channelled into some direct work.

The participation of women as well as men in the Group has made community activity a family affair. Over three-quarters of the members have been married couples.

"When we go out socially we find we spend our time talking about community affairs instead of gossiping or watching television," one member recently stated. "We have learnt that we as parents are affected by what is going on in the community, and our children especially will be influenced."

Another asset of the Group has been the selection of members from every section of the community. Firm friendships have been established, especially at the week-end institutes where the informal atmosphere is conducive to small discussion groups and "gab" sessions long into the night.

Many of the week-end guests are former campers or counsellors, and returning to a week-end camp is a form of relaxation away from offices and family responsibilities.

Investment and Dividends

The Welfare Fund has undertaken all financial costs for the project, in the opinion that there can be no better type of community investment. It has paid the costs of getting special out-of-town speakers, and has subsidized the week-end institutes so that the fee would be within the range of most young people.

The investment, though a small one, has produced results not only in the number of young people brought into

community activity, but also in increased giving to fund-raising campaigns of the United Jewish Appeals.

A survey on giving made by the Russell Sage Institute found that giving is proportionate to participation. This conclusion has been borne out by the activity of our Group. Contributions from members have substantially increased according to the individual's means and capacity.

The time for the formation of the Community Service Group was ripe. The leadership which conceived it, and the agencies which received its suggestions and participation, had arrived at a similar point of concern. The careful selection of new members has ensured from each year's new recruits a core of people whose interest and knowledge, gained from the program of the Group, could be channelled to community activity.

It was realized that there would be some drop-off due to slackening of interest, pressure of other matters, or unwillingness to assume further responsibilities. Those who have continued into community affairs, however, have brought the enthusiasms of youth to community life.

At the same time, because of their suburban home settings, many of them have made important contributions in the planning of expanding services to the suburbs. The rapid organization of a synagogue, religious school and Jewish Community Central Committee in Don Mills has been attributed to the fact that many members of our Group have settled in this suburb. They brought with them a form of organization, they related their work to existing community services, and they realistically tackled the financing of services in a direct fashion, and avoided many of the pitfalls that have beset community workers in many similar areas.



The Life and

Amy Leigh retired on June 30th and she has been merrily collecting small wagers ever since — a new hat, a box of golf balls, an evening on the town, sparkling samples from the vineyards of France. For few believed she meant it when she announced her intention to retire a year or so ago, and the more sporting of her colleagues quietly placed their bets.

Others shook their heads in disbelief that she had reached retirement age, one going so far as to grumble, "When society starts retiring people when they look as if they were in their prime, something had better be done about it". Her oldest friends and associates have the best word for it: "Amy has merely graduated — just watch her in her next career!"

It was a most happy leave-taking. Hundreds of people she has worked with over the past thirty and more years in Canada and the United States, came or wrote to do her honour and to tell her what she has meant to them individually and to the cause of social welfare. The M.C. at one of the many retirement parties struck the keynote of that latter meaning when he said, "Amy Leigh and public welfare are synonymous".

Another note needs sounding to make a chord, a dominant golden echo, out of that metaphor. This is that Amy Leigh brought the profession of social work into public welfare, in times and in places that were grievously troubled and where people rejected the profession's belief in the worth, obvious or hidden, of all people.

In the early thirties, soon after

Canadian Welfare

Times of Amy Leigh

by MARTHA MOSCROP

finishing two years of study at the University of Toronto's young school of social work, Amy Leigh elected to work in Vancouver's City Relief Department. The trapped, bitter, hostile people she met each day took hope from this vigorous person who was so obviously their champion and advocate.

Her male colleagues of those days, among them elected personages, could say in 1938 that their contempt for her advocacy of the luckless little people had changed slowly to respect, even though they were not prepared to acknowledge it then.

Her administrators of those times were deaf to her arguments, blinded by the numbers who needed bread, adamant in their belief that hard, even punishing, treatment would soon clean up the economic mess as, without any proof of course, their methods seemed to have done since the twelfth century A.D.

Amy Leigh temporarily lost the battle with those administrators and left, but returned when the seeds she had planted began at last to bear fruit.

The four years from 1932 to 1936 with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind were immediately fruitful. Again she demonstrated her genius in the interpretation and application of professional ideas in places where they had not before penetrated. Casework services to the blind today blend with all the many other services the C.N.I.B. performs for those whose sight is threatened or lost.

Her administrator listened to her with wise receptive ears, and there-

after built his policies in harmony with the principles of social work. Amy Leigh's influence there and then could not be traced and measured today, but the affectionate respect in which her old friends and associates in the C.N.I.B. still hold her speaks for the values she represented and demonstrated.

Public Service

Back in 1936 to the City agency — by then named the City Social Service Department — with the title of Director of Welfare, Amy Leigh held a position through which her influence could be directly useful.

The new administrator listened when she spoke, consulted her on policy matters, referred the growing problems of families and children to her and her small corps of trained social workers. They were ugly problems, for professional people could prove convincingly that they had often been created, and always aggravated, by previous indifference to individual need. There was much to be undone and still much to do in creating positive attitudes to people and problems.

Take, for instance, the dilemma of the "L" family, not long before arrived from Italy, father "L" an accomplished violinist, all his many children potential musicians. His refusal to work with a shovel for his "relief" landed him in jail. Amy Leigh stormed the citadels on this.

"Supposing our culture was reversed", she argued, "and that it was considered menial labour to play a musical instrument. Look at your hands, look at mine — could we earn

our relief that way? Think how soft the skin on our fingers would become, how soon we would be unable to hold a shovel".

She won the day, and slowly the idea was born that not just the problem family, but every person who asked for necessary help should be considered as an individual and treated accordingly. Today that Vancouver agency will employ only people with a professional education, that is, with the conviction that people matter, that they are individuals not statistics, that each needs what each needs.

Throughout the years 1930 to 1943, Amy Leigh's influence reached out into the community. Committees, boards, councils, commissions, volunteers, sought her counsel, often left it to her to carry the study undertaken to conclusion. (As, for example, setting up social welfare services in the "ghost towns" used to relocate the Japanese population during the War, and acting as commandant to the crack Women's Ambulance Corps in those same years.)

Only a few may remember the storms she quelled, and more will remember the storm she roused when professional principles were at stake. Someone quoted in one of the numerous tributes to her the deliberately mixed metaphor she frequently used to buoy up her staff when things looked dark: "Things are tough, but if we roll with the punches we'll weather this storm as we have others."

Thanks to her strength to withstand, and to understand, such buffeting, thanks to her tenacity, thanks to an unerring sense of timing, those storms were not only weathered but another part of the sea charted for future safe navigation.

It will be obvious that Amy Leigh has never been a "yes-woman". One would have thought that her direct,

hard-hitting, no-holds-barred battles on issues and with individuals (especially those in authority) would have made her enemies. Not so. The proof lies in the almost overwhelming expression of affection her retirement prompted.

Some have said, thinking to compliment her, that she "thinks like a man". Amy's response to this is typical of her forthrightness: "Don't be insulting". Yet the men she has worked with, and she has worked more with men than with women, quite literally revere her.

Some say, thinking to find fault with her, that she is aggressive, that her weakness is her strength. To this her staff replies: "Had she not been strong, had she not been aggressive on our behalf, we would not be what we are today."

Latest Chapter

The latest chapter in her career makes exciting reading, the period 1943 to 1958. As B.C.'s Assistant Director of Welfare, she quickly took hold of the task of staffing a Province-wide agency. Here are some stanzas from a ballad composed for her retirement by a social worker who had had the very experience her lyric lines recount:

*The hopeful candidate arrives
And waits with beaded brow;
A voice across the counter rings
"Miss Leigh will see you now."*

*The saga of the Welfare Branch
Is vividly brought forth,
"If you're the pioneering type
I know you'll love the North".*

*Our worker's heart is all aglow,
"Send me to Pouce Coupe";
Alone she wonders to herself,
"Who is this Amy Leigh?"*

A staff training scheme was started three months after she took office, one which was built and is still building a staff that is the envy, surely, of every province in Canada, and certainly of every state in the U.S. (The U.S. told her this, by the way, when the American Public Welfare Association presented her with the Howard Russell Merit Award last December.)

Study at a School of Social Work is the goal for all who are recruited and trained by this agency, for another of Amy Leigh's convictions is her unshakeable, although not always uncritical, belief in education for social work.

In 1943 as in 1930 and 1936, the need for professional services to persons and families in need of financial aid was again interpreted to those in authority. It had not been ignored before 1943, of course, for Harry Cassidy, Laura Holland, George Davidson, Amy Edwards, Elizabeth King and the small band of rural social workers, recruited from 1935, had made such service implicit in practices and policies. (George Davidson, in fact, usually needs little prompting to tell how he learned about casework . . . he *did* it, even though he wasn't, he insists, aware of it until later.)

But the reins of authority switched in 1943, and the unemployment relief administrators took the leadership, not all of whom were sympathetic to the profession of social work. Within a very few months they had proof of the value of professional methods. Amy Leigh did not herself achieve this, but the able social worker she appointed to supervise this program worked that miracle. This professional service in public assistance administration makes British Columbia unique among the provinces of Canada and the states of the U.S.

September 15, 1958

Another magnificent achievement, which would be the envy of any social agency anywhere that troubled to find out about it, was the development of administrative machinery to ensure a controlled smooth operation of that vast complicated agency. A genius was found to devise the details and to install the machine uniformly throughout the Province.

Amy Leigh's directive was simple and to the point: "Administration is a means to an end, never an end in itself. Set up a system that will observe all the essential legal and administrative controls and at the same time free the social workers to do what they are employed to do: serve people." The resulting manuals of policies, procedures, office management, accounting, are models of their kind; the expensive equipment is economical because it is efficient.

These are the visible results of Amy Leigh's past fifteen years: staffing, training, interpreting, instigating, always building toward a goal, the goal of high standards of service to the people who need it. The invisible results show today and will go on showing, in the esteem in which she is held by all whom she has touched.

Early Days

Whence come these sterling qualities? Something of Cheshire's quiet landscape may have been absorbed by the shy blue-eyed little girl, to instill the calmness she shows when there is need for calmness; perhaps the energies of Blake's dark satanic mills which stud that landscape provided the strength of mind and will to right wrongs.

From her mother and father she absorbed a love of the simple beauties of the world, of flowers, feathered and furry creatures, of fun. A Cheshire

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saying of her fathers' has in fact made its way into her professional life, and has saved many a frustrating moment: "Remember, lass, there's nowt so funny as folk."

It has been from Canada — for B.C. is a part of Canada — that Amy Leigh has absorbed most. Canada has fashioned her as much as it has given her scope to use that tranquil, fun-loving vitality.

She was fourteen when the family arrived in the part of this world called Burnaby. Within days she was travelling with the fast crowd around the Presbyterian Church, climbing Vancouver's mountains, exploring the rocky sea-ledges, playing new games, teaching the clichés of cricket.

Within months she had organized B.C.'s first Girl Guide Company, her first pioneering social work job. Within two years she had qualified and was at work in Burnaby's municipal hall — as secretary to the clerk, the tax collector, the school board, the juvenile court.

It was when the judge of the juvenile court named her as its probation officer that the idea of social work was sown. There was only one way to do such a job and that was to do it well. To do anything well meant that one had to prepare to do it.

So with her savings of three hundred dollars, and by dint of escorting an invalid old lady, in 1927 Amy Leigh arrived in Toronto. She worked for her board and pocket money and studied hungrily at the School of Social Work. A scholarship helped her finance her second year . . . and then we find her back in Vancouver at the beginning of her career and this piece.

Her Future and Ours

What, besides tending her beautiful garden, is next for her? There are

many conjectures too nebulous yet to tell about, and there is a world-circling journey to be accomplished before anyone will know. Anyhow, what she will do next may be secondary to what she thinks social work should do as the future unfolds. The problems she faced and the methods she helped so materially to shape are now under fairly sure control. What is next, in Amy Leigh's view, for social work?

She gave an answer to that question to a conference of social workers in the State of Washington not long ago. Quoting from it seems an appropriate way to conclude this tribute. Her paper was entitled, "Our Responsibility, Our Conviction and Our Challenge".

Of "our responsibilities" she summed up: "Our responsibilities are great as volunteers and as social workers. They are the responsibilities of transferring our convictions into actions. This we can do by developing ourselves—our minds, our judgment, our wisdom, our courage. These are, in fact, the instruments which will bring about the social action we see as necessary and desirable. It is up to each of us to make those instruments as perfect as we can."

Of "our convictions" she concluded: "Liberty, freedom, opportunity, the right to hold differing opinions (all of which contribute to the vigorous life of society), a belief in the dignity and worth of people regardless of race, creed, colour, political opinion—these beliefs form our basic convictions. Their strength will show in the ways we proclaim them."

Of "our challenge", she had this to say: "I have been speaking about the meat of life, the proteins or tissue-building elements of life. Now I would like to talk about the wine of life—

those elements of living that lift us out of the mundane, the humdrum, the mass mediocrity, the confining and the boring. I am talking about our need to develop the arts of your town and mine, not for a few, but for everyone.

"Beauty is the joy of life, and although aesthetic tastes often need cultivating they represent the values—if you must, the supervalues—of life and living . . . [They] are the lively, imaginative pursuits which lead to the fullest realization of the beauties of the world. The fear of want has largely been dispelled; the sense of wonder and of delight, if we can rouse it in the hearts of people, could bring about a swifter fulfilment of the promise lurking in the words 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!'"

Amy Leigh does not herself need to pursue happiness, for she has it in overflowing measure. Is it any wonder?

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER

wanted for the Department of Psychiatry, Queen's University. This Department functions in both the In and Out patient services at the Kingston General Hospital. Intending applicants should apply to R. Bruce Sloane, M.D., Department of Psychiatry, Queen's University, Kingston, enclosing details of their experience.

NOT TO BE MISSED

Two broadcasts on work with emotionally disturbed children on CBC Cross Section, 9.30 to 10 p.m. in eastern Canada and central and mountain regions, 10.30 to 11 p.m. in Pacific region.

October 9. Warrendale, a Treatment Centre for Girls. Recordings made in the schoolroom showing work which is being done to help children over their difficulties so they can eventually go to a regular public school.

October 16. A Girl Called Fanny. Conversations of a therapeutic nature between a girl of about eleven (whose real name is *not* Fanny) and the Director, showing how the child comes to understand her own tangled thinking and "sorts herself out."

This article is adapted from portions of Mr. Brumell's presidential report to the 64th (note well, 64th) Annual Meeting of the John Howard Society of Quebec, March 25, 1958.

VOLUNTEERS and THE PRISONER

O. R. BRUMELL

SIXTY-FOUR years ago, pioneering in helping in the rehabilitation of offenders and in humanizing the conditions in penal institutions was almost exclusively in the hands of volunteers. But as strides were made in psychiatry, psychology and human relations, it became evident that behind criminal acts are deep seated problems, and volunteers' service has in part given way to professional service.

This is as it should be. But this does not mean that we volunteers can sit back and leave the problem of crime and rehabilitation solely in the hands of the professionals. Professionals need our help as never before.

The work of our professional staff lies in helping men and women in conflict with the law to gain some understanding of the pressures that have culminated in their anti-social acts, and trying to inspire in them the motivation of change. My work, and your work, as volunteers lies in providing the right kind of emotional atmosphere in our homes and communities so that our Canadian children can grow up into healthy citizens. If we do this they will not need the help of the John Howard Society when they grow up. This is, and always will be, a community responsibility.

The Untried Person

Now let us look for a moment at



the young offender or the middle-aged offender who finds himself for the first time before the court—accused of some crime. At that moment, he feels himself doubly rejected by society and isolated from that society. If he is not able to raise bail or is not eligible for bail, he will be incarcerated in a cell in a common jail, maybe for a week, maybe for six months, maybe for longer.

Very little to date has been done for the untried adult. A man in a trial ward cannot be, by law, put to work; he usually is not eligible to take part in any recreation or treatment that may be available to the man who is found guilty; he spends long hours in his prison cell often so badly lighted that he can't even read. He will often plead guilty whether he is or not, in order to get a swift trial and so end this isolation.

He may feel that because of his arrest he is no longer a part of law-abiding society and so he turns to the prison world for acceptance and often becomes identified with it, so that on his release he may go on to further crime.

Dr. Alastair MacLeod, our retiring vice-president, has expressed the opinion that perhaps if we could reach these men while they are in the trial ward before they become identified with the prison world we might help

counteract some of the psychological effects of the deprivation of liberty.

Perhaps this is a place where the volunteer can help in working with our caseworker by performing some small duties for the untried offender, such as, for instance, driving the family out to visit the man or picking up his clothes which otherwise he might lose. The realization that there is somebody who is interested in him might help to combat his feeling of isolations.

The Convicted Person

Now let us consider the man after he has been found guilty and sentenced to a period of less than two years, when he will stay in a jail, or to two years or over, when he will be sent to the penitentiary. Wherever he is sent, he will experience again the tremendous impact of isolation. "What is the use of it all? People aren't interested in a man with a record. Next time I'll pull a real job and get away with it".

The professional worker can, through his skills and his knowledge of abnormal behaviour, understand the real feelings of the man behind this despair—this bravado about "pulling a real job" next time—and if he, the professional, is given time and the resources within the institution, he can often help the man to begin to understand himself and begin to work towards the day when he will be released.

But let us in the community also face the facts. In St. Vincent de Paul, there are over 1,200 men and only one part-time psychiatrist and two psychologists—all doing a wonderful job—but how can they do thorough work? Their time is of necessity tied up in meeting emergencies, which may mean that the prisoner who is least able to

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verbalize his needs, and therefore often needs the most help, is left without treatment.

Isn't this another way in which we volunteers can help? We can ask our Member of Parliament to press for adequate funds to be allocated to the Minister of Justice so that staff with the requisite training can be appointed, and so that minimum security institutions, open camps and "half-way houses" can be provided.

Let us not forget that treatment, not merely custodial care, calls for highly skilled professional staff, and in order to obtain this staff we need adequate money for universities to train them, adequate bursaries for students.

We in our Agency have been asked by the McGill School of Social Work to accept a students' unit next year. We would be delighted to do so, but

we have no funds to hire an extra staff member to supervise this unit, nor do we have funds to provide the extra space needed for eight or ten students to work in.

To return again to the men incarcerated in prison, constructive relationships with the outside world are vital to the morale and mental health of the man isolated from society. Prison authorities know that unless their efforts within the prison are supplemented by genuinely helpful contacts between the prisoner and the outside world they are faced with tremendous handicaps in their internal program of rehabilitation.

As some of you may know, many organizations have generously provided concerts and entertainment for the inmates at St. Vincent de Paul and at the Federal Training Center. This is a very real way in which volunteers can help, and our special committee

on the Board would welcome additional names. Any entertainment, including Rock and Roll, has its part to play in helping to remove this feeling of isolation from the men.

Some people may "lift their eyebrows" at the thought of taking Rock and Roll up to the Federal Training Center but let me quote from the experts once more: "When you are dealing with a group of men isolated from the community, one of the most important things is to get them involved emotionally in order to break this feeling of isolation—then you can begin to work with them".

The volunteer can and should back up the professional worker by using his influence to get better financial provision for professional services for prisoners and by reaching out in personal helpfulness to prisoners and ex-prisoners.

"LET YOUR GREETINGS HELP A CHILD"

UNICEF greeting and note cards are again being produced in Canada by the United Nations Association and the designs for 1958 are particularly attractive.

Each year the volume of sales and the profit have increased. Last year the proceeds from Canadian sales were slightly over \$38,000 and the profit, all of which went to the United Nations Children's Fund, was \$19,800. It seems most likely that both these figures will be exceeded this year. More and more Canadians are learning the satisfaction that comes from being able to buy attractive and reasonably priced greeting cards and, at the same time, contribute at least fifty cents of every dollar to UNICEF.

Orders for cards and requests for brochures should be sent to:

**United Nations Association in Canada
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280 Bloor Street West
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**NARCOTIC ADDICTION FOUNDATION
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Case Workers and Group Workers

The Board of Directors of the Narcotic Addiction Foundation of British Columbia invites applications to fill case work and group work positions.

The Foundation is a voluntary health agency sponsored and supported by Government. The Foundation has now acquired suitable accommodation to institute a program of treatment and research of narcotic addiction and requires an increase in the staff of social workers to implement the program.

Qualifications: Master's Degree in Social Work, or equivalent. May be male or female.

Duties: To assist as a member of a therapeutic and research team of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, group workers, and resident personnel in a program of treatment, rehabilitation and research, when for the first time there will be developed a socio-medical approach to the treatment of drug addiction. The program will be one of gradual expansion including long term follow-up services in the social and vocational rehabilitation of the individual.

Remuneration: Salary scale \$4,800 to \$5,900, commencing salary to be within the range of experience. Benefits include M.S.I., welfare plan, and transportation allowance.

Replies: **Direct replies to the President, Narcotic Addiction Foundation of B.C., 835 West 10th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C. All communications treated as confidential.**

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County of Grey**

We invite applications. Full particulars on request.

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Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and the County of Grey,
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3 Rowanwood Avenue, TORONTO 5.

What the Council is Doing

THE 1958 ANNUAL MEETING

It seems a long time since the Council's 38th Annual Meeting on June 2. But we promised you a report on it and, come hell or high water (and that pre-holiday feeling that makes concentration difficult), we keep our promises. So here goes—remembering that the policy statement on social security and the election of the Board of Governors, Council officers and chairmen of Divisions and Board Committees were reported in the June issue.

PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

This Division led off with a special meeting on Sunday afternoon, June 1, devoted to the social security report. But its regular annual meeting on the Monday included a number of other important items.

Miss Robena Morris, chairman of the Committee on Standards in Public Welfare, presented an interim report which was approved as a basis for discussion across Canada in the coming season. Its major sections deal with: the constructive use of public assistance, determination of eligibility, granting of public assistance (types and methods), rehabilitation of clients, and staff (including staff development programs).

This is sufficient to indicate the useful scope of the report and its value to public welfare administrators. It is expected that the final report will be presented for adoption at next year's annual meeting.

The Desertions Committee, Chairman, Senator David Croll, Q.C., reported that work was proceeding through six provincial sub-committees,

each undertaking study of a particular section of the project. These aspects of desertion are: causes, consequences, present procedures in selected public welfare departments, provincial legislation, methods of prevention, and standards in public welfare practice in this field. The Committee will have the benefit of a summary of all provincial legislation on desertions being prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Committee has taken as its working definition: "Desertion exists when husband or parent has left his family without the necessities of life, or when a wife has left her husband for this or certain other reasons such as cruelty. Action may also be taken under this legislation in most provinces where the husband refuses or neglects to provide necessities while he is in the home".

Obviously the social effects both of desertion and of its underlying causes are very great, and a thorough and careful study of this kind is well worthwhile. If only because of its complexity, it is bound to take a good deal of time, and the Division agreed that it was a long-range project.

In its program planning for the coming year, the Division recommended that it hold a number of regional, provincial and local meetings of members across Canada. The meetings could be used to develop closer working relationships between the Council and its members, to ensure understanding and support of the social security statement, to discuss the draft report on standards in pub-

lic welfare, and to give members an opportunity to identify other problems and bring them to the attention of the Division.

FRENCH COMMISSION

The Council's group of key advisers on French-speaking activities held its annual meeting on the Sunday evening. It featured reports from representatives of the division and Board committees.

These representatives, together with all French-speaking Board members and certain members-at-large, make up the Commission. The divisions and committees appoint their representatives, and through this means the Commission can be kept well aware of the activities of these sections of the Council and can transmit its views back to them. The growth of joint planning and action by the Council's French- and English-speaking membership has been one of the most gratifying developments of recent years.

A pleasant note struck at the meeting was a short address in French on the Council as a whole by Mr. Davis, the Executive Director.

CORRECTIONS

At this annual meeting there was a lively discussion of the Division's possible program for the coming year. Staffing of all Canadian correctional services is a first concern of the field and, in addition to the work going forward in a Division committee on staff education and training (both professional and in-service), it was agreed there is a need to determine what kind of staff is required in various institutions.

Pressing for implementation of the recommendations of the Fauteux Report (on the re-organisation of Can-

ada's penal services) and a further study of the work of volunteer prison visitors were also listed for attention. The suggestion that the Division should extend its public education program was viewed with some caution as it was feared that a demand for good correctional services might be created that could not at present be met because of shortage of staff throughout Canada.

Mr. McGrath, the secretary, reviewed the position of the Division and summarized the work of the past year. A survey of developments in the Canadian corrections field, February 1, 1957, to February 1, 1958, was included in the Division's Annual Report.

COMMUNITY FUNDS AND COUNCILS

Staffing of services was also a major preoccupation in this Division's annual meeting. The shortage of trained personnel in community funds and councils across Canada creates a real dilemma in carrying out the basic task of planning and of raising funds for all welfare services.

The Division decided that, as soon as possible, it should discuss the problem with the new Council on Education and Personnel for the Social Services and with other interested groups. The aim would be to strengthen the training in community organization in the schools of social work so that professional workers would be better prepared than now for work in councils and funds. A second line of defence would be the development of in-service training programs for staff who had not been able to take professional training.

Heartening reports on the year's work were received. There had been a number of advances (previously mentioned in this column) in the

work of the Division's committees on Public Relations, Company Contributions, and Labour Participation, and in the independent National Agency Review Committee, staffed by the Division. The Councils Section triumphantly presented and received approval of the final draft of its report "Councils in Modern Perspective" (to be published shortly).

The Division chairman, Kenneth LeM. Carter, stated in his address that "more and more, communities are studying their welfare needs and trying to marshal resources to meet them". He cited a number of examples of the establishment or re-organization of local councils, in several cases on a metropolitan or diocesan basis. And he pointed out that although, for various reasons, fewer funds than usual had reached their campaign objectives this year, Canadian funds had raised over two million more dollars (an approximately nine per cent increase) than in 1957.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Regional meetings of members were again to the fore here. There was no doubt in anyone's mind that they could be of great value; the only problem was staff time. The National Committee was asked to consider the meetings in relation to decisions on priorities. Any such meetings should, of course, be carefully co-ordinated with other regional meetings of the Council or of provincial bodies.

The Division decided that the next year would have to be devoted in the main to "getting on top of" existing commitments. These included winding up the survey of the child welfare program in the City of Halifax and the report of the Committee on the Functions of a Family Agency, and carrying forward the work on home-

maker services and International Social Service. Time must also be protected to deal with the constant flow of requests for information and advice and with the many emergency jobs whose importance justified immediate attention. It was hoped, too, that the secretary might be able to manage a western field trip this year.

RECREATION

The main topic considered was the recommendation of the National Committee, already approved by the Board of Governors, that the functions of the Division be re-assessed by a suitable, independent person before the permanent position of secretary was filled.

On the whole, the annual meeting showed a preference for filling the position of secretary as soon as possible and have this staff person undertake the study. It asked the National Committee to reconsider the matter and also to take into account a number of suggestions put forward during the discussion about the type of survey to be made. In view of the Division's "state of flux", all present national committee members were asked to continue in office for another year.

The meeting heard a report of the First National Conference of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres which had been held in Montreal on May 31. Some fifty representatives, including both staff and board members, had attended, and there had been great enthusiasm. Interesting papers were presented on the family group in a neighbourhood centre, services to an immigrant group, and urban redevelopment and the neighbourhood centre.

A provisional committee had been set up to establish a permanent organization that would hold biennial con-

ferences. The committee would initiate discussions with the Council about relationships between these two organisations.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

The business meeting of the Council took place in the latter part of the morning. The president, W. Preston Gilbride, opened the proceedings with an account of how he had been introduced to social welfare work and how he had been impressed with the great need for participation by laymen in all welfare activities.

The afternoon was given over to a special session on the policy statement on social security which was introduced in English and French respectively by Philip S. Fisher, Montreal, Chairman of the Policy Committee and J.-M. Martin, Quebec, member of the Policy Committee. Explanatory presentations on various sections of the report were made by John S. Morgan, Toronto (old age, health and administrative standards), F. R. MacKinnon, Halifax (public assistance), A. Andras, Ottawa (unemployment), and J.-M. Martin, Quebec, (proposal for a Royal Commission).

After animated discussion from the floor, the statement was given final approval.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The new 1958-59 Board met at luncheon. It elected officers, W. Preston Gilbride becoming President for a second term, and appointed chairmen of standing committees. It approved June 15-17 as the dates of the 1959 annual meeting at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, and that the 1960 one-day annual meeting would take place in the last week of June at Halifax in conjunction with the Canadian Conference on Social Work.

It was also agreed that the program conference of key Council personnel, first held in May 1956, should be repeated in the coming year. It will be remembered that the Function and Organisation Report had recommended that this conference take place annually, but it had been deferred last year because of the conference on social security.

The Board discussed action to implement the policy statement on social security. A delegation would present it to the Prime Minister and the federal ministers of National Health and Welfare and of Labour; it would be forwarded to provincial premiers and, as far as possible, delegations to them organised also.

It was further agreed that the statement should be printed in quantity for wide distribution in French and English. Understanding and support of it should be sought from many other organizations and through regional meetings of the Council.

FINALE

And so ended another Annual Meeting of the Council. This year, for many present, it wasn't a case of "going home tired but happy". They remained in Montreal to attend the Canadian Conference on Social Work which went on for the remainder of the week.

But the Council's meeting had been a very special event. It was a gathering of people with a strong bond between them, membership in a tried and stable organization and in groups within it having special interests in common. It was an opportunity to plan and act jointly, not only for the present but for the future. And in the adoption of the social security statement, all members could feel the pride of responsibility for a major contribution towards Canada's well-being. P.G.

COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

Social Security for Canada. A policy statement adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Welfare Council, June 2, 1958 . . .	25 cents
Proceedings of the Canadian Congress of Corrections 1957 —bilingual—contains all available papers given at the Canadian Congress of Corrections held in Montreal, May 26 to 29, 1957—650 pages	\$2.00
Directory of Canadian Welfare Services, 1958 —bilingual—quarterly supplements of changes	\$2.50
Directory of Correctional Services —1958—bilingual	\$1.00
Social Workers in Social Welfare —special issue of Canadian Welfare, March 15, 1958—60 pages—illustrated	40 cents
Child Protection in Canada —reprinted 1958—deals with historical, legislative, community and casework aspects of child protection	75 cents
Wanted—Homemaker Services to Meet Family Need —six page folder describing what a homemaker service is	10 cents
STAFF DEVELOPMENT SERIES	25 cents each
A Program of Staff Development —reprinted 1958	
Orientation —reprinted 1958	
Staff Meetings —reprinted 1958	
Supervision	
Health Insurance—What are the Issues? —an objective statement of differing views, planned to help clarify public thinking—guide for discussion included	\$1.00
Social Services for Unmarried Parents —discusses the position of unmarried mothers and fathers and their special problems—appendices on Maternity Homes and Early Adoption	50 cents

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THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

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ACROSS CANADA

PARLIAMENT HILL

Hospital Insurance The House of Commons has passed legislation to enable federal contributions to be made under the Hospital Insurance legislation to the five provinces which started the scheme July 1: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland. By the time this appears, the first cheques will have been sent out.

Approved at the same time were changes to: (1) permit drugs consumed in outpatient departments to be included as benefits, (2) give Newfoundland a better deal on the sharing of outpatient services, and (3) refine the method of counting the insured population.

Ontario and Nova Scotia plan to join the scheme at the beginning of 1959. New Brunswick, earlier slated for a January start, will now join Prince Edward Island in coming into the scheme later in the year. Quebec hasn't declared its intentions but Premier Duplessis has let it be known the province will have some type of insurance scheme.

Budget The budget brought down by Finance Minister Donald Fleming included some further medical deductions for income tax purposes. Included were costs of prescribed drugs and medicines, eyeglasses, artificial eyes, laboratory or other diagnostic services and trans-

portation to or from hospital by ambulance. The relief was to date from June 17.

Another change would allow corporations to deduct up to ten per cent—an increase from five per cent—for charitable donations. The objective was announced as being to encourage aid to higher education.

Old Age Security The number of active Old Age Security accounts maintained at the end of the year 1957-58 was 836,048, as compared with 806,529 at the end of 1956-57, an increase of 29,519. This increase was also greater than that reported for March 1957 over March 1956.

The total net payments of old age pensions for March 1958, amounted to \$45,819,407, as compared with \$31,910,703 for March 1957, an increase of \$13,908,704. The major part of the increase in expenditures resulted from the fact that the rate payable was \$55 per month in March 1958, whereas it was \$40 in March 1957. The increase also resulted from the normal increase in the number of pensioners receiving payment, from 797,486 in March 1957 to 827,560 in March 1958. The total net payments for the whole year 1957-58 were \$473,859,103.

As was the case in the year 1956-57, difficulties encountered with regard to proof of age of applicants for pension

became fewer in the past year. It was possible for a large number of applicants to supply birth or baptismal certificates, which are considered the best evidence. In many other cases, evidence of other kinds was found acceptable where it was not possible to obtain birth or baptismal records.

As in other years there were cases, though these were fewer than in the past, where it was necessary to arrange for tribunals to consider the age of applicants for Old Age Security purposes. Tribunals were convened in 453 cases. The results were favourable to the applicants in 277 of these and unfavourable in 176.

Family Allowances There was an increase of 79,707 in the number of active Family Allowances accounts maintained at March 31, 1958, which was 2,418,910, over the number maintained at March 31, 1958, which was 2,339,203. This increase was considerably greater than that reported for March, 1957, over March, 1956.

The increases in the numbers of families and children receiving allowances and in the expenditures in March 1958 over those in March 1957 are shown in the table below.

Total net payments for the whole fiscal year 1957-58 were \$437,886,560, an increase of \$40,368,720 over those for the fiscal year 1956-57.

In reporting on the operations of the Division for the year 1956-57, a comparison was made, as a matter of interest, between the numbers of families and children and the amounts paid in the two most heavily populated

provinces, Ontario and Quebec. In March, 1957, the numbers of families and children paid were larger in Ontario, but the amount paid was slightly less. In March, 1958, the amount paid, as well as the numbers of families and children, was larger in Ontario.

The number of children who lost Family Allowances for one month or more during 1957-58 because of non-attendance at school was 8,769. The number for the previous year was 9,953. There was, therefore, a decrease of 1,184. Reporting of absences by educational authorities continued to improve during the past year, and the school population continued to grow. It is evident, then, that average school attendance improved. During the course of the year, allowances were reinstated on behalf of 5,556 children because they resumed attendance at school.

There was also a drop in the number of children who lost allowances for one month or more during the year because of being employed. The number was 19,898, as compared with 22,497 in the year 1956-57.

Welfare Services The recruitment of more professionally trained staff to the Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare has enabled the welfare sections in Regional Offices to provide more adequate field service. It has also meant that close contact with agencies and institutions handling Family Allowances and Old Security can be maintained.

	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
March, 1958	2,406,734	5,796,380	\$38,697,160
March, 1957	2,326,891	5,571,436	33,717,024
Increase	79,843	224,944	\$ 4,980,136

In the past year a good deal of attention has been given to the improvement of accounting and reporting to the Division by child-placing agencies. It is the policy of the Division to encourage agencies to keep accurate accounts in respect of Family Allowances received and spent. This is done not only to enable this administration to obtain information, but also for the protection of the agencies themselves.

In the field of Old Age Security, the welfare sections have continued to expand their program of close liaison with institutions offering care to older people. This type of contact is beneficial not only to the Department but to the pensioners and the institutions.

Costs of Administration The total cost of administering the family allowance and old age security programs in the year 1957-58 was 8/10 of one per cent of the total expenditures for Family Allowances and Old Age Security.

Editor's note: The information on family allowances and old age security was taken from the Annual Report of the Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Parole Act The new Parole Act was passed by the House of Commons on August 18, 1958, and by the Senate on August 21. It will come into force on proclamation. It provides for the creation of a Parole Board of not less than three and not more than five members, to be appointed for a period not exceeding ten years.

The Board will have exclusive jurisdiction in granting, refusing, or revoking parole (it is to be known as parole, not as ticket of leave) and there is no appeal from the Board's decision.

The Chairman of the Board will have responsibility for directing the staff serving the Board. Staff will be appointed under the terms of the Civil Service Act, except that staff now serving the Remission Service may be transferred to the Board. Board members will be paid.

Sentences of over two years will be reviewed for parole automatically (details to be determined); sentences under two years will be reviewed on application. The Board is not required to grant personal interviews to applicants for parole. There is provision for suspension of parole while the Board decides whether to revoke or not. Conviction for an indictable offense carries automatic forfeiture.

There is provision for serving the remainder of a sentence after revocation in the area of arrest, rather than in the institution where the paroled was incarcerated prior to parole. The Board has additional jurisdiction to revoke or suspend a sentence of corporal punishment, or a suspension of a driving licence under the Criminal Code.

The Board shall, on direction of the Minister of Justice, make any investigation in connection with a request for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. The responsibilities of the Minister of Justice under Section 666 of the Criminal Code (automatic review of sentences as an habitual criminal) are transferred to the Board.

Health Anniversaries The World Health Organization was born in September 1948, just ten years ago. An attractive book, written for laymen and generously illustrated with photographs and case histories, has been published to celebrate the organization. Its title is *Ten Steps Forward—World Health 1948-*

1958, and it can be procured from the United Nations Division, Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, for 50 cents.

The Canadian health grants are a few months older than WHO. On March 14, 1948, a National Health Program was announced, and federal grants-in-aid became available to the provinces for health purposes. The periodical entitled *Canada's Health and Welfare*, published by the national department, has combined information

about the world organization and the Canadian program in its May 1958 issue. A page called "Canadians and their Health in the Past Decade" gives figures about changes in the population and its state of health over the past ten years; another, headed "Ten Years of Health Grants", summarizes the accomplishments of the national program. Copies of the magazine are obtainable free from the Information Services Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

GENERAL NEWS

Progress in Corrections From the annual report of the Canadian Corrections Association (a division of the Canadian Welfare Council) we quote:

Preparations for the opening of a new federal penitentiary at Joyceville, Ontario, were sufficiently advanced during the early months of 1957 to enable the initial phase of operations to be undertaken as planned. The necessary facilities for temporary accommodation and administration were completed and furnished in time for the first carefully selected group of inmates to be received on April 29, prior to which time the staff had participated in an intensive program of preparatory training.

Operating temporarily as a detached unit of Kingston Penitentiary, the Joyceville Institution has functioned smoothly as an open work-camp, and has clearly demonstrated the feasibility of that kind of setting for the treatment of well-disposed inmates under carefully-controlled conditions. Construction of permanent buildings on the Joyceville site is now proceeding under contract, and it is anticipated that the institution will be able to operate as a separate entity, commencing in 1959. Some of the considerations which governed the choice

of a site for this institution are enumerated in the Annual Report of The Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957.

Substantial progress was made in the construction and renovation of buildings in all of the penitentiaries. Several of these projects are directly connected with the treatment and training of inmates, notably in the provision of additional space for industrial and vocational training. A start was made on the erection of a new School, Library and Auditorium building at Dorchester; this is expected to meet a long-felt need, and in due course will enable discontinuance of the use of chapels for secular purposes such as entertainment. New organs were provided for chapels at Collin's Bay and British Columbia Penitentiaries.

Intensive study was undertaken during the year of the problems involved in co-ordination of the academic and vocational training programs, to ensure so far as possible that all inmates whose need for trade training was associated with a lack of the prerequisite academic schooling could be assisted in removal of that handicap. Some progress has been made in the setting up of special courses to

cope with this problem, and a greater awareness of the value of early attention to the scholastic needs of inmates has been stimulated. Close association has been maintained between the penitentiary services and organized labour, with a view to mutual understanding and assistance in matters pertaining to the training and post-release employment of inmates.

In an effort to help long-term inmates make a progressive adjustment to community living, experiments in "gradual release" have been conducted in a few cases. In these selected cases, the inmates participated in a pre-release program of about three to four weeks' duration, during which they made regular visits to the city in civilian clothes accompanied by an after-care agency worker or penitentiary employee. Such visits included shopping expeditions, attendance at church, movies and athletic events, interviews at National Employment Service offices, opening of bank accounts, and visits in private homes. In two or three cases, the inmates concerned were employed temporarily by a co-operative local employer. The results so far have been gratifying and the experimentation will continue.

The procedure of "automatic review" has been extended to cover the cases of all penitentiary inmates, but it will require some time before the backlog of cases has all been examined.

During the year the Regional System of organization has been consolidated. All persons released on Ticket of Leave are now placed under the authority of the appropriate Regional Representative.

The expansion of activity at the regional level brought special attention to field work. This in turn demonstrated a need for Regional Conferences. Consequently this year it was decided to hold five Regional

Conferences on parole and after-care this year instead of the usual National Conference at Kingston. At the time of writing, conferences have taken place in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Kingston. Others will follow at Montreal and Moncton.

Important developments in the provinces were also noted in the report. Among them: the first Provincial Probation Officers' Conference in Alberta; the appointment of a Director of Corrections in Manitoba; the transfer of Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Detention Homes in Quebec from the Department of the Attorney General to the Department of Welfare and Youth; and the establishment of an adult probation service in New Brunswick.

Family and Child Welfare 1958 The latest annual report of the Canadian Welfare Council's Family and Child Welfare Division sets forth succinctly the interests and trends that are now engaging the attention of leaders in the work.

Adoption laws, especially as they safeguard parental consent and the status of the adopted child, are being revised in several provinces.

Family agencies are much concerned with the money problems of families, such as budgeting, debt-retirement and income maintenance, the last-named having become a particularly serious problem during the past year.

Children's agencies are grappling with the problems of placement for children in need of care: homes of their own for as many children as possible, not just "gilt-edged" children, has become the aim, and for most children foster boarding-homes and institutions are regarded as temporary expedients only. At the same time there has been an increased realization that institutions have a place in

the total child welfare program, as a special service for special situations, for example for emotionally upset children, and for normal adolescents who have to be separated from their parents and who may be better off with people of their own age, for whom teen-agers have a natural affinity, than in foster homes.

Homemaker services, to preserve homes during periods of illness, are coming to the fore, and the need for them is heightened by the advent of public hospital insurance, which will make it imperative that services be provided in homes to make it possible for patients to leave hospitals just as soon as they are convalescent, so that there will be beds free for more acutely ill people.

Diocesan services, particularly in Quebec, are continuing to develop. These are multi-function agencies serving the dioceses in which they are situated and offering family counselling and foster family and adoption placement services where formerly only institutional placement was available. These services also provide machinery through which public assistance can be channelled under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

Canadian Conference With the highest attendance in its history—the number of people registered was 842—the Canadian Conference on Social Work held its sixteenth biennial meeting in Montreal from June 2 to 6. Eighteen visitors attended from other countries: United States, France, Pakistan, Burma and Australia. There was simultaneous translation (French and English) of all main sessions.

At the business meeting the Conference considered a report on future organization, and the incoming Board of Directors will decide on the recommendations, which were that:

1. *The Conference and the Canadian Committee of the International Conference of Social Work might combine.*

2. *A Conference secretariat should be set up and the combined organization might function as a completely autonomous entity.*

The next meeting will be held in Halifax in late June 1960, under the chairmanship of the new President, Mr. H. S. Farquhar, director of Old Age Assistance for Nova Scotia.

Canada and Tokyo Canadians will be well represented at the International Conference of Social Work in Tokyo in December. The President is a Canadian, Dr. George F. Davidson, deputy minister of Welfare in the Department of National Health and Welfare. Canadian members of the Permanent Committee are Martha Moscrop of Vancouver and Nora Lea of Toronto. Amy Leigh of Victoria is responsible for co-ordinating the various National Position Papers or Reports, which are an important part of the background reading for the Conference.

Four Commissions will study aspects of the Conference Topic, "Mobilizing Resources for Social Needs", and there are eight Canadian representatives on the Commissions.

Twenty-eight Canadians have so far signified their intention to attend the Conference, and others are completing their plans. Some of them will go to the meeting from foreign countries where they are doing special work.

The Canadian Report, prepared by experts in various parts of Canada, and further information about the Conference itself, may be obtained from the Acting Secretary of the Canadian Committee, International Conference of Social Work, 380 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Status of Women This year Canada had her first direct experience of membership in the Commission on the Status of Women, a functional commission of the U.N. Economic and Social Council. Mrs. Harry Quart of Quebec City attended the twelfth session held in Geneva last spring as Canadian delegate. Member states of the 18-member Commission are elected for three-year terms and Canada will be a member until the end of 1960. The agenda of this year's meeting included subjects of special interest to the social welfare field, such as, for example: the status of women in private law (consent to marriage and age of marriage); the situation of working women with family responsibilities; access of women to education; equal pay for equal work; the nationality of married women; and the right to material security in old age, illness or loss of capacity to work.

Philanthropic Giving in Canada Individual philanthropic giving in Canada increased 273 per cent over the period 1946 to 1955; giving by corporations during the same period increased 152 per cent. If these increases are viewed in terms of dollar purchasing power during the period, individual giving shows an increase of 145 per cent and corporate giving of 67 per cent. As the real Gross National Product increased only 49 per cent during the period, it is evident that philanthropic giving increased greatly in proportion to the G.N.P.

In 1946, giving, both individual and corporate, was .60 per cent of the G.N.P.; in 1954 it reached .97 per cent, and in 1955 it dropped to .95 per cent.

This information comes from a booklet, *Philanthropic Giving in Canada*, written by E. F. Beach of Mc-

Gill University and published by G. Brakely and Company Limited.

The study suggests that there is a relationship between Gross National Product and real corporate giving, the two rising and falling together. The steep rise of individual giving is due, the booklet suggests, to the large increase in individual "discretionary income", that is, income which is above what is required for the necessities of life and which can be disposed of at discretion.

N.S. Social Assistance The Social Assistance Act passed at the last session of the Nova Scotia Legislature replaced the old Poor Relief Act. The Act was assented to on May 3, 1958. Part I of the Act pertains to provincial Social Assistance (1956) and Part II to Municipal Assistance.

Changes in the Poor Relief Act were made necessary in order to comply with the Federal Unemployment Assistance Act of 1956 as amended, and the Agreement made between the Government of Nova Scotia and the Federal Government. Under the terms of the Agreement the Federal Government will share with the Province 50 per cent of Unemployment Assistance Costs, provided the Province meets the terms of the Agreement.

The Social Assistance Act is administered through the Minister of Public Welfare. In the new legislation terms such as overseer of the poor, poor district, pauper, relief, and county home have been replaced by welfare officer, welfare district, person in need, municipal assistance, and municipal home.

One of the stipulations in the Federal-Provincial Agreement is that length of residence shall not be a condition for the receipt of assistance. The Social Assistance Act therefore provides that assistance shall be paid by the municipality within which the

person resides, and settlement becomes a formula for determining the municipal unit financially responsible for the maintenance of a person in need. The period of residence to acquire settlement has been reduced from two years to one year and the fact that a person may have been in receipt of assistance during these twelve consecutive months is not a consideration with reference to acquiring settlement.

The maintenance of persons in need in municipal homes in Nova Scotia is the responsibility of the municipalities. Under the terms of the Federal-Provincial Agreement, reimbursement for this expenditure has been included.

The Agreement is effective from January 1, 1958, and from that date the Federal Government will reimburse the Province at the rate of 50 per cent for municipal assistance, and the Province in turn reimburses the municipal units.

The government of Nova Scotia has agreed to pay 16 2/3 per cent of Unemployment Assistance to a municipal unit in addition to the 50 per cent which will be forthcoming from the Federal Government, thus making a total reimbursement of 66 2/3 per cent. A minimum scale has been set for food, below which municipal assistance may not fall if the municipal units are to qualify for provincial aid. This standard is effective from June 1.

Minimum standards for Municipal Homes have been accepted by the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, and these pertain to segregation, staff, medical care, buildings, food services, recreational services and office records.

The Social Assistance Act enables the Province to pay a Municipal Unit 50 per cent of administrative costs where the administration meets certain prescribed standards in respect to the administration of assistance.

Ontario General Assistance

Ontario has a new Act which when proclaimed will supersede the Unemployment Relief Act and its amendments of 1951, 1953 and 1954. Throughout the new legislation the term "assistance" is used instead of "relief". The Act will be administered through a General Welfare Assistance Branch of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare.

The Act permits the province to enter into an agreement with the federal government for the sharing of costs of assistance and costs of public works measures undertaken by either government to relieve unemployment in Ontario or in any municipality of the province. It also provides for agreements between the province and any municipality for sharing the cost of public works undertaken by either to relieve unemployment in the municipality.

Responsibility for providing assistance is established: in unorganized territory, the province will provide assistance to those who are eligible; the municipality will provide assistance to those of its residents who are eligible. Agreements with the federal government may be made to cover assistance to Indians and immigrants.

The Act also states that the province or the municipality may pay supplementary assistance to persons receiving Old Age Security payments, Blind or Disabled Persons' Allowances, Old Age Assistance, Mothers' and Dependent Children's Allowances, or maintenance payments under the Rehabilitation Services Act, 1955.

Regulations will define eligibility, residence, contributions and reimbursement, etc.

Recipients of assistance under the Unemployment Relief Act will, if eligible, continue to receive assistance under the new Act when it comes

into force, and "all returns, statements and other matters respecting moneys between the province and a municipality under the Unemployment Relief Act . . . shall be completed and accounted for." The Act also provides for county administration.

Manitoba Child Welfare Regulations under the Manitoba Child Welfare Act revising the allowances payable on behalf of bereaved or dependent children were gazetted on March 29, replacing regulations issued last year.

Under the Act, an allowance is payable with respect to "a child who, because of the death of both parents, or the death of the father, or confinement of the father in a hospital for mental diseases, or the total and permanent physical disability of the father, is likely to suffer because of a lack of means to have proper care supplied".

The allowance is payable only in respect of a child 14 years or under, but may be continued if a child is not capable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity. An allowance may also be continued at the discretion of the Director of Public Welfare in the case of a child attending school.

The former regulations fixed maximum monthly allowances varying from \$51 for a family with one parent and one enrolled child up to \$150 for a family with one parent and seven or more enrolled children. Out of these maximum monthly allowances provision had to be made for food and clothing, rent, or, in lieu of rent, interest, taxes, etc., and operating expense, within the limits specified. An extra allowance was also provided for winter fuel.

The new regulations do not fix maximum monthly allowances for a family unit, however. Instead, they

set out maximum monthly allowances for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, fuel and household and personal needs, the allowances for food and clothing taking into consideration the age of the child. The regulations also give the Director authority to grant up to \$180 a year to meet an extraordinary need.

As previously indicated, the allowances for food are established on an age basis, ranging from \$11 for a child three years and under up to \$23 for an adult in a family of two beneficiaries. The allowance will be reduced, however, where a family consists of five or more persons.

Clothing allowances also vary according to the age of the beneficiary. The allowance for an adult and for a child 12 to 18 years is \$5 a month. The maximum for children 7 to 11 years is \$4 and for those 6 years and under \$3 a month.

As regards shelter allowances, the regulations now provide that actual rent up to a maximum of \$55 a month may be paid. In lieu of rent, up to \$20 a month may be allowed for taxes, insurance or minor repairs, plus whatever may be approved by the district office supervisor for principal and interest on a mortgage and for major repairs.

From October to May, up to \$19 a month may be granted to a family in an unheated house and up to \$15 to a family living in unheated rooms. The maximum allowance for utilities is \$5 a month.

As a result of these changes, a family unit consisting of one adult and a child three years or under may now receive up to \$102 a month, whereas under the former regulations the maximum was \$51.

Saskatchewan has had **Saskatchewan John Howard Societies** for some years, operating with varying success. In

1954 these local agencies got together to set up a co-ordinating committee which has recently evolved into the John Howard Society of Saskatchewan. This is a co-ordinating agency: the local groups are autonomous. It is expected that the formation of this new provincial society will lead to further co-ordination of effort on the part of the local societies. This is in tune with developments in other provinces.

Manitoba Conference On Aging Another first provincial conference on aging (Ontario's took place a year ago) was held at the University of Manitoba at the end of May this year. The organizers expected that 200 people might attend; the number was more than 500. The Conference secretary says "We are now wondering how we can capitalize on the enthusiasm aroused." The object was to discuss the need for a new philosophy of aging to replace outdated thinking about the needs and problems of older people. In addition to discussion of the question in these general terms, sessions were held on the specifics of income, medical care, housing and leisure-time activities.

At the closing session a recommendation was made that the Conference Planning Committee consider the setting up of an organization to implement some of the ideas brought forth at the meetings and to plan future conferences.

B.C. Studies Delinquency The provincial legislature of British Columbia has passed a bill setting up a Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board to carry on a thorough study of juvenile delinquency, including prevention and treatment. The Board has roughly the powers of a royal commission, and is to submit its report before the first session of the legislature in 1959.

University of Montreal The Director of the *Section de Service social* of the *Université de Montréal* announced last April that, following an examination of its program of theoretical and practical studies in the evolution of social services, and of the findings and recommendations of the curriculum study of the Council on Social Work Education, the following changes were approved by the authorities of the University:

1. The section will revert to its original name: *Ecole de Service Social de la Faculté des Sciences Sociales*.

2. The diploma in social service is abolished and replaced by a certificate of professional studies. The diploma was given in the past to students who were accepted without a bachelor's degree and to whom a master's degree could not be given according to the regulations of the University.

3. In September 1958 the School will return to a two-year program following the bachelor's degree or studies recognized as equivalent. This two-year program, which replaces the former three-year program, will lead to a master's degree in social service.

Children's Home of Winnipeg In expanding last year, The Children's Home of Winnipeg introduced a feature into institutional living which it believes is not duplicated elsewhere in Canada. It purchased a triplex, altered it to a single dwelling, and so established a second setting for another ten emotionally disturbed children. The Home now has two residential units in quite different community areas, and a separate administrative unit. Two groups of never more than ten children each live in residences no different from the homes in their respective neighbourhoods.

The Children's Home also changed its policies in regard to sex and age. The age range for admissions is six to fourteen for a now co-educational program. The age range is a "rule made to be broken", for there have been some exceptions dictated by distressing and pressing problems.

The lowering of the admission age from the adolescent age to six years brought an increased number of referrals, which seems to justify the Board of Directors in its opinion that children should be assisted as soon as emotional disturbance is demonstrated. The average age of referrals is now from eight to ten years.

This summer the Children's Home added to its facilities a permanent summer camp for the children at Lake Winnipeg.

Miss Ruth Swatland was appointed Casework Supervisor at the Children's Home following her return from an internship at the Ryther Child Center, Seattle, Washington last fall—made available under the auspices of The Winnipeg Foundation.

Miscellany The British Columbia Association of United Community Funds and Councils was formed at a special meeting in Trail on

June 5. . . . As an indirect result of an institute on public relations held by the Canadian Welfare Council's French Commission last fall, French-language social agencies are showing increased interest in public relations. The Quebec and Rimouski Council of Social Agencies held a day's meeting on the subject recently and some of its member agencies are setting up PR committees. . . . The diocese of Three Rivers has established *L'Ecole supérieure d'assistance sociale* to train case aides for diocesan social work. The course will be two years duration and will be open to high school graduates with the necessary maturity and aptitudes. . . . Social agencies are gradually moving out of old makeshift quarters into premises in keeping with their functions: the Children's Aid Society of Halifax is in new quarters on South Street, and the Family Service Centre of Ottawa has left the offices it occupied for 18 years and moved into new rooms with modern equipment for the job. . . . At the request of the agencies themselves, surveys are being made of the Family Service Bureau and the Big Sister Association, both of Hamilton, under the sponsorship of Hamilton United Services.

Proceedings of the Canadian Congress of Corrections 1957

These proceedings comprise papers presented to the Canadian Congress of Corrections at Montreal in May 1957, by outstanding Canadian, American and European leaders in the field.

Among the topics: current issues in corrections, certain sections of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, problems facing the man released from prison, psychological effects of imprisonment, education for corrections, staffing, many aspects of modern institution treatment, the woman offender in Canada, correctional practices and the law, vandalism, role of the juvenile court judge, and the Congress theme: Teamwork in Corrections.

Both French and English versions of all papers are included in this attractively printed, 650-page volume.

Price: \$2.00

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12 to 24 copies: 10 per cent

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ABOUT PEOPLE



J. Marie Riddell has succeeded **Amy Leigh**, as assistant director of welfare in British Columbia's Social Welfare Branch. Since 1945 Miss Riddell has been provincial supervisor of the family division of the Branch.

Robert Talbot was appointed to the position of Director of Welfare in Saskatchewan's Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation on the first of September. He has been case worker, district supervisor, deputy superintendent of child welfare, and regional administrator, all with the Social Welfare Branch of British Columbia.

R. D. Jordan Guy has been elected first president of the British Columbia Association of United Community Funds and Councils.

Mrs. March Dickins has left her position as director of casework services with the Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto, to take a similar position with the Children's Home Society of Florida, located in Miami.

William T. Stuart, president of the Board of Directors of the Family Welfare Association of Montreal, has recently been elected to the Board of Directors of the Family Service Association of America. Another Canadian serving as a Director of the FSAA is **Lillian Thompson**, executive direc-

tor of the Neighbourhood Workers Association of Toronto.

George A. Marshall, first President of Toronto's United Appeal, died in Bermuda on July 15. Mr. Marshall had served for many years in community work and had been President of the Society for Crippled Civilians.

Dr. R. S. Hosking, General Secretary of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada retired at the end of August, and was succeeded by **Leslie Vipond** who has been with the YMCA for the past twenty years.

Mrs. M. H. Spaulding, O.B.E., who had been active for many years in a voluntary capacity in welfare activities in Toronto, died in July after a long illness. She had been a pioneer in social planning, and was active on the Board of the Toronto Welfare Council from the time of its inception, and was also a Board member of several social agencies.

John Gandy, a graduate of the Chicago School of Social Service and Administration, has been appointed director of planning and research of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, coming to this post from that of assistant director of research with the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

Henrietta Harvie has resigned from the staff of the Family Welfare Association, Montreal, to become assistant director of the Social Service Department, Montreal General Hospital.

M. M. Cornwall-Jones has been appointed supervisor of disabled persons allowances and rehabilitation in the Saskatchewan Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. She was formerly associated with the Regina Physical Restoration Centre in the Department of Public Health.

Norbert Préfontaine has been appointed Assistant Executive Secretary of Catholic Immigrant Services, which is the Immigrant Department of the Rural Settlement Society of Canada. He will work under the direction of the Executive Secretary, **John B. Lanctot**. Headquarters are in Montreal.

F. R. Rowe, Director of Social Services for Australia, who was a frequent visitor to Canada and had many friends here, died last spring.

M. Bruce McKenzie was elected national president of the Canadian Association of Social Workers at its biennial meeting in June. Mr. McKenzie is medical social work consultant with the medical rehabilitation and disability advisory service, Department of National Health and Welfare.

John Melling, formerly Deputy Director of the Department of Adult Education in Leeds University, was appointed director of the National Commission on the Indian Canadian, and assumed his new duties in August.

The Reverend J. Dinnage Hobden, former executive director of the

John Howard Society of British Columbia, was presented with the John Howard Society award for distinguished humanitarian service, at the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of Ontario in May. Mr. Hobden was one of the pioneers of after-care services for released inmates from Canadian prisons, and was the first person to encourage the use of the term "John Howard Society" to name the prisoner's aid organizations that were growing up in Canada.

George B. Clarke, who had retired as general secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Montreal on March 31, 1956, died suddenly on June 12 of this year. In the issue of this magazine commemorating the opening of the Canadian Welfare Council's new building, there was a tribute to Mr. Clarke's work written by Miss Phyllis Burns, and also an article by Mr. Clarke himself, entitled "Looking Backward" which demonstrates his long and ardent interest in family and child welfare in Canada.

Professor L. T. Hancock, Director of the Maritime School of Social Work, has been elected chairman of the National Committee of Canadian Schools of Social Work for the next two-year period.

Doreen Gillen has been appointed General Secretary of the Family service Bureau, Halifax, succeeding **Mary L. MacLeod**, who has joined the staff of the Maritime School of Social Work.

The Reverend H. Ray Rolfe has been appointed Executive Director of the recently formed John Howard Society of Saskatchewan. He was formerly Executive Secretary to the John Howard Society of Alberta, Lethbridge district.

BOOK REVIEWS



The War Blind in American Social Structure, by Alan G. Gowman. American Foundation for the Blind, New York, 1957. 237 pp. Price \$4.00.

The author of this book is himself a member of the group which he set out to study. Following his rehabilitation at Valley Forge Hospital he completed university and received his doctor of philosophy in Sociology. This book is based on his doctoral thesis.

While this is a study of how the war blinded in the United States are fitting into the social structure, it is equally applicable to Canadian war blinded and, to a large extent, to civilians who lose their sight in adult life. In fact, it might also apply to any handicapped group, if one can generalize about any group.

It is a fairly accurate assessment of the reactions of the blind person to the handicap of blindness as well as the predominant handicap of being set aside by a society that is geared to a sighted world. Blindness as a physical handicap is overshadowed by blindness as a social handicap.

How does the blind person make a place for himself in the sighted world? Are there only two possible forms of behaviour — aggressiveness or withdrawal? Or can there be a happy medium? As one of our Canadian war blinded put it, "It is easy for a blind man to be a king."

Sighted people are all too ready, as many of the illustrations in the book show, to make him "king". Every normal thing he does is wonderful. But most blind people would

prefer to be one of the group. At the other extreme, some sighted people are uncomfortable when with or near a blind person, so they leave him alone or avoid him.

This book shows that the blind person wants to be part of the sighted world — neither on a pedestal nor shunned. "To be shunned by friends, to be forgotten by former comrades, to be set aside by loved ones — that is the poignant affliction. It is bad enough to be shut in — it is worse to be shut out".

For those who are working with a service agency for the Blind, this book re-emphasizes the importance of greater public understanding of blindness and of helping the blind to help themselves rather than elicit sympathy.

As one of Canada's war blinded, I can say that the book confirms in poignant language my own experience and the problems confronting the war blinded of Canada as I see them in my daily contact with them.

F. J. L. WOODCOCK

*The Canadian National
Institute for the Blind
Toronto*

The Casework Relationship, by Felix P. Biestek. Loyola University Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1957. 149 pp. Price \$3.00.

This book presents a clear, concise and complete treatment, in simple style and easy language, of the interaction between caseworker, or helping person, and client, or person seeking help.

"Social workers since the time of Mary Richmond," says the author, "have been eloquent about the importance of the casework relationship, but oddly enough, somewhat inarticulate in explaining what it is". We heartily agree, and are grateful to the author for supplying the lack.

Every need or problem with which a person seeks help involves his feelings and attitudes. The sources of these attitudes and feelings are seven fundamental emotional and social needs which, writes the author, become intensified when a person seeks help from a social agency.

These needs are: to be treated as an individual rather than a case or type; to express feelings; to receive sympathy and understanding; to be accepted; not to be judged; to determine one's own way of acting; and to have one's secrets kept confidential.

Because a person asking for help senses, consciously or unconsciously, a threat to these fundamental needs, the social worker must be intensely aware of them.

These human needs are inextricably bound up with one another. They are matched by corresponding elements in the casework relationship which are equally bound up and mutually inclusive.

Discussion of these seven elements in casework forms the essence of this book, which offers social workers and others dealing with troubled people ample material for self-evaluation and improvement.

Casework governed by these seven elements is based on the Christian philosophy of the inherent worth and dignity of every human being, stamped as each is in the image and likeness of God and created for an eternal destiny.

The Casework Relationship should be a handbook for every social worker, a "must" on the Curricula of every school of social work and nurses' and teachers' training school, and a reference book for clergymen and anyone else whose task is to help people out of trouble.

SISTER JOHN HUGH
Family Welfare Association
Holy Redeemer Parish
Sydney

The Culture of Contemporary Canada, edited by Julian Park. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1957. 404 pp. Price \$5.75.

Canada, says the program of *My Fur Lady*, is in a state of Self Appraisal. This book, edited by Julian Park, professor of European History and International Relations at the University of Buffalo, and brought to publication with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, is another evidence of this self appraisal.

Julian Park edited a similar work on *The Culture of France in Our Time*. We suspect he is applying his admirable formula to the culture of other countries in the laudable hope of being called blessed by student generations yet to come.

These essays on various aspects of Canadian culture are also admirable. One may even feel pride that a dozen Canadians (to include the observer of French Canada) could produce, to order, such informative and well written accounts of developments in the fields in which they were interested.

Naturally some of the contributors were more successful than others in steering between the Scylla of encyclopaedic comprehensiveness and the Charybdis of personal bias, and

Professor Irving, with characteristic abandon, became involved in both.

R. H. Hubbard's "Growth in Canadian Art" might be singled out as a particularly excellent bit of workmanship, but three or four other contributions are of almost equal merit.

And yet, admirable as the book is, useful, informative and interesting as the individual essays are, is the reader any wiser about the culture of contemporary Canada? The culture of a people is something more than its manifestations literary, artistic, musical, dramatic, philosophic; it goes deeper, it must be remembered; it manifests itself in other ways than are contained in Professor Park's formula.

ESTHER CLARK WRIGHT

Ottawa

New Understandings of Leadership.

A survey and application of research, by Murray G. Ross and Charles E. Hendry. New York: Association Press, 1957. 158 pp. Price \$3.50.

This very short, tightly written book describes a great deal of the recent research on leadership. Much of the work is inconclusive and the writers have carefully pointed out the dangers of jumping to any single conclusion.

The findings and opinions of authorities in the field are sorted into the three prevailing theories of leadership. Many inferences are drawn from these, and the authors conclude that any comprehensive theory of leadership must take into account all viewpoints.

The general personality traits most leaders have in common are described. There is no short cut to acquiring these traits and the would-be leader is encouraged to evaluate his own traits honestly and embark on long-

term development of the areas in which he is weak.

The roles or tasks that a person performs to make him leader and that help a group function more effectively are discussed. Frequent quotations are made from studies in the field for documentation. Important factors within the group affecting the function of the leader are pointed out and translated into on-the-job language.

The authors draw on their wealth of experience, and with some stimulating anecdotes apply their summarized findings to practical situations. These descriptions are slanted toward the community group and organization worker. Finally, a few generalizations are made about leadership selection and training programs.

A bibliography of a hundred books and articles is included and many of these contain primary research. Reference is made to their writers frequently throughout the book and their ideas are connected to their names in the text. This encourages follow-up study but probably distracts the attention of the more casual reader.

It is difficult to say what audience will get the most out of this book. Newcomers to the study of leadership will find the first chapters fairly involved, while students of group dynamics will find they are acquainted with most of the material. However, both groups will find a well-organized presentation, clearly written.

HEDLEY G. DIMOCK
Montreal Children's Hospital

Drugs and the Mind, by Robert S. de Ropp. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1957. 310 pp. Price \$4.50.

In the concluding chapter of this book, Dr. de Ropp states, "As we stand at the entrance to the chemopsychiatric era and look toward the future, some may feel disposed to

cheer and some to shudder". At that point in reading the book I am sure most readers will fully agree with the author, though perhaps there will be more shudders than cheers.

Dr. de Ropp has covered the whole range of drugs that influence mind and emotions, from tea, coffee and cocoa—all of which produce a gentle, agreeable, stimulation—to LSD, which in the merest traces produces hallucinations and other mental symptoms.

The drugs are grouped into four different classes: hallucinogens, drugs capable of producing hallucinations; sedatives, drugs such as the barbiturates; ataraxics, the tranquillizers, that tranquillize but do not produce drowsiness; analeptics, drugs like benzedrine that are stimulants. Some drugs have been endowed with a halo of divinity and some have been described as "the herb of the devil".

Dr. de Ropp's book has been described as the only authoritative book on drugs for the general reader in over thirty years. It is not only informative but also well written.

The writer often quotes such authors as Shakespeare, Baudelaire, Ludlow, De Quincey and Dumas to supplement his own not insignificant descriptive powers to bring clearly home to the reader the effects that drugs can produce on their users. The book, however, is not written to entertain, and what it has to say is of the greatest concern to all of us.

These new drugs offer great promise and great danger to all of mankind. Some of them are already helping countless thousands of mentally ill persons: many others are frankly still in the experimental stage. Much, for instance, has already been said about the tranquillizing drugs, but of equal significance are the new drugs that act as "psychic energizers", which

appear to actually increase the total amount of psychic energy.

Though we are now capable of tranquillizing ourselves into oblivion, the author is hopeful that the drugs will be used wisely and enable us to live healthier, fuller lives.

I am most enthusiastic about the book. It is challenging, stimulating and at times startling. I am sure no one can read it without feeling that it is indeed important.

R. S. BEAMES

*Federal Remission Service
Central and Western Ontario Region
Toronto*

The New Frontiers of Aging, edited by Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbits. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1957. 206 pp. Price \$5.00.

Unfortunately, "The New Frontiers of Aging" is a symposium—the outcome of the Eighth Conference on Aging, sponsored by the University of Michigan in 1955—and it suffers from the usual weaknesses of symposiums. One is reminded at least four times, for example, that the "over 65" population will increase two-fold by 1970. One often wishes that the expert giving the paper could rise from his own discipline long enough to survey the whole problem with a Leonardian sweep.

However, this book does present the current trends and recent findings clearly and concisely. It also contains an impressive number of helpful statistics which provide answers to typical questions:

Does ill health necessarily follow retirement? No, says the expert, if your health was satisfactory before retirement. Can the economy afford to maintain a growing segment of non-productive population at a reasonable standard of living? Yes, says the

expert. Is there a difference in the quality of living in rural and urban areas for retired people? No, says the expert.

This is all valuable information to have tucked away in one's brain for the inevitable question-and-answer period at the local PTA meeting.

The impact of automation and changing economic patterns on the older worker is particularly well covered by Mr. Walter Bloomberg and James Stern. One is left with mixed feelings of foreboding and challenge.

In the health field the conservative estimates of health and medical progress trends might well be upset by new radical discoveries that some authorities believe to be just around the corner.

Personally, I found the economic analysis by Alan W. Rucker rather quaint in some of its 19th century assumptions about thrift and the gold standard.

A major omission in the symposium

is the absence of a paper on the tremendous implications for leisure-time activities created by earlier retirement. Among the formidable array of experts in employment, economics, medicine, psychology, psychiatry and sociology, there is not one representative from recreation. Missing also is an analysis of housing problems, which are often a major factor in determining whether or not the retired person makes a good adjustment to his new way of life.

Generally, the book should assist in clearing away, by conclusive statistical evidence, many misconceptions about the aging problem. Unfortunately it lacks an integrated plan for the future. Its chief value lies in the fact that it lays the groundwork for future action. One could wish for a next publication by the same authors on "What do we do about it?"

GLEN HAMILTON
Silver Threads Service
Victoria

FILM

Not Asked For. 16 mm. Black and White. Sound. 25 minutes. Produced by Home N.B.C. Television in co-operation with the Child Welfare League of America. Will be available from the Canadian Film Institute, 142 Sparks Street, Ottawa, in the Fall when the film is returned from provincial circuits. Service charge \$2.50 per day.

This film, made for television, does an excellent job of interpreting to the public why, although there are not enough babies for adoption, there are still children for whom there are no homes. These are the children who are hard to place because of their age or race. The subject will interest many adoption agencies who

have been acutely aware of the problem of the hard-to-place child and have devised various ways of facilitating the placement of such children in suitable adoption homes.

The film deals with the method adopted by one community to handle this problem. In San Francisco an agency has been created to publicize the need for and to find homes for hard-to-place children. A clear description of the function and limits of the new agency is portrayed. Applicants are referred to the appropriate adoption agency for a home study. Regular conferences are held with representatives of local agencies where information on children needing homes is exchanged.

The film shows one of these conferences in process, with flashbacks to the children under discussion.

The commentary by the only professional actress (Arlene Francis) in

the cast is well done and gives compassion and warmth to the film.

RUTH I. BROWN

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BRIEF NOTICES

The Alcohol Language, with a Selected Vocabulary, by Mark Keller and John R. Seeley. Toronto: University of Toronto Press and the Alcoholism Research Foundation, 1958. 32 pp. Price \$1.50. The two authors explain their two trails for blazing through the "terminological jungle" and the need for blazing the trail.

The Alcoholic Client—papers reprinted from Social Casework. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1958. 31 pp. Price 75 cents.

Alternatives to Short Terms of Imprisonment, Report of the Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957. 32 pp. Price 2s.

An Assessment of Social Case Recording, by John Frings, Ruth Kratovil, Bernice Polemis. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1958. 151 pp. Price \$4.00. An experimental study in two family agencies: Family Service Bureau, United Charities of Chicago and Jewish Family and Community Service, Chicago.

The Canadian National Commission for Unesco. Ottawa (140 Wellington Street) 1958. 61 pp. Free. This "inaugural handbook" may be obtained by writing the Commission.

Comparative Survey of Juvenile Delinquency — Part I, North America. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. New York: United Nations, (To-

ronto: Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West) 1958. 134 pp. Price \$1.00.

Confidentiality in Social Services to Individuals, by the ad hoc Committee on Confidentiality. New York: National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., 1958. 48 pp. Price 50 cents.

The Future Growth of World Population, by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. New York: United Nations, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West) 1958. 75 pp. Price 80 cents.

Homemaker Service—papers reprinted from Social Casework. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1958. 40 pp. Price 85 cents.

The Many Faces of Money, by Edith G. Neisser. New York: Human Relations Aids, 1958. 29 pp. 25 cents. A pamphlet for people of all ages on the importance of their feelings and behaviour towards money and its use.

New Roots in Canadian Soil, by John P. Kidd. Ottawa: Canadian Citizenship Council (180 Bay Street), 1958. 69 pp. Price 50 cents. A sort of handbook for "old" Canadians, describing some of the major adjustment problems and major contributions of "new" Canadians.

The Role of Voluntary Agencies in a situation of Unemployment. New York: National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., 1958. 16 pp. Price 20 cents.

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